

LROAD OURNA

OFFICE, 35 WALL-STREET.

NEW-YORK, MAY 26, 1832.

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AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, MAY 26, 1832.

the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is given. other measure which has ever been devised. for it was made nearly a year since, when the location of that part of the road to which it refers had port of Capt. McNeill, eleven routes appear to have just been decided upon, but to show the manner in been surveyed, and a profile of each, and a map which considerable elevations are surmounted by showing the course of all, very handsomely execut-Railroads, in a short distance, and at an inconsidera ed, accompany the report. The remark of Captain ble expense; where canals could not, for two reasons, McNeill, that "the character of the country between be constructed, 1st, for want of water, and 2dly, even Boston and Providence is such as rather to require if water were abundant, from the expense of locks, the exercise of judgment in the selection of one from which would at this point be over \$150,000 per mile, among numerous very feasible routes for a Railroad, The summit of Parr's Ridge is 41 miles from, and than even the ordinary research to determine that about 700 feet above, Baltimore. For the first 7 miles such a work is easily practicable," is very just; for from the city the route is very nearly a level; from the perhaps in our northern country, a section of the 7th to the 39th mile stone, the ascent is gradual at an same extent cannot be found affording so many feasieverage of about 16 and 2.3 feet per mile. This ble routes between two cities for a work of the kind, route may be conveniently performed with horse The shortest and cheapest route is through Sharon, or locometive power, as the rise in no place exceeds, by an inclined plane; but whether it is the best, we and only for a short distance amounts to, 37 1.2 feet to per mile. At the 39th mile stone commences the first the mile for about a mile and a quarter, and would inclined plane upon which stationary power is re of course require stationary power, which, we think, quired. From this point to the summit of the Ridge, should be avoided, if it can be without much increase a distance of 8824 feet, the rise is 179 and 98-100 of distance and expense. But one other route rises feet, and from the summit westward, the descent in to exceed thirty feet in the mile, and therefore they the space of 8787 feet is equal to 240 and 98-100 do not require stationary power; and we should think feet, thus evercoming in the short space of 13,211 that the Walpole and Foxborough, or the Easten and feet, a rise and fall of 420 96-100 feet, which is Mansfield route would probably be selected for the lonearly two thirds the amount of the entire rise and cation of the road, unless the business of Taunton fall upon the Erie Canal in the distance of 360 miles. should be considered of sufficient importance to in-Upon the summit of this ridge is a level of 600 feet, crease the distance about 7 1.2 miles. The elevation is to be erected stationary power to operate on both compiled from the report, and which shows the

upon a Railroad with an ascent that varies from a level to 37 1.2 feet per mile, one horse will per. Neill, Unted States Engineer, as Chief, with the form the work of 12 er 14 horses upon ordinary aid of Lieut. Isaac Trimble, E. T. Griswold, Lieut. or turnpike roads, and at all seasons of the year .- W. H. Swift, E. S. Chesbrough, Lieut. T. Stockton, This would be an inducement, even if there were no Lieut. F. Vinton, J. C. Cadle and H. E. Redgers, as other sufficient for the construction of Railroads- Assistants, and Jeshua Barney, U. S. A. Delt. but there are other and very strong inducements for the general introduction of this mode of intercom munication. It will cause the wilderness to disap. pear, and the arts to flourish in its stead. It will make neighbors and friends of those who are now, and without such facilities will ever remain, strangers-and it will beyond all question, tend more di-The Report of the Chief Engineer (Mr. Knight) et rectly to the lagting union of these States than any

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD.-By the Reined by a deep cutting of 20 feet; on this level of this route, it will be seen by the annexed table, herse power, and an increase of power for ascending the inclined planes is, we believe, oblained by an increase in the number of horses. One ordinary sized horse will, with ease, for his constant work, take

two loaded cars, of 7,200 lbs. each, except up report at this time, but may find room hereafter for the inclined planes. Thus it will be seen that a further reference to it.

The surveys have been made by Wm. Gibbs Me-

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		60.	6.	49/165- 122/20		do.	do.	0.5	oute thre'
	wateralle, and thence to Easter and Providence,	to Tauton and Providence,	dolph, and then to Taunton,	Randoph and Laston,	Taunter and Providence,	Road, to Kimball's Tavern, Same as Io. 6, to Kimball's, and	Easton and Manafield,	3	Wrenther,
	45.70	50.90	49.41	44.56	50.46	43.81	43.62	40.92	Distance 43.80
V	251.99	238.63	313.68	302.03	301.75	43.81 278.03	258.39		Asrent. 309.37 975.19
**	256 91	238.57	313.25	306.82	301.18	282.95	257.39	269.98	Descent. 307.75 274.12
	256 91 1.078.254	1.005,030	1.356.755	1.307.746	1.195.850	1.081.557	1.048.447	865.097 1.393.932	Excavation. 836.434 846.475
	1.614.392	1.337.999	1.193.710	1.419,179	1.195.510	1.081.557 1.108.071	1.194.643	1.121.602	Embankment 1.326.696 1.169.521
	380,165 21	347,423 26	395,736_18	424,147 98	364,409:64	346,819 96	364,168	317,535 356,026	8358,138 368,98
	22	26	18	98	T	96	37	25 98	38

SOUTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.—We have received the

BALTIM 'RE AND OHIO RAILROAD. Location across Parr's Ridge.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, B. & O. R. R.

Baltim re, June 6, 1831.

To Philip E. Thomas. Pres't do .- la accordance with thy metructions I have completed the final lo cation and staking out for contract of the entire residue of the route of the Baltrinore and Ohio Radroad between the city of Baltimore and the "Point of Rocks," comprizing a distance of about twelve inles, at three miles from the summit of Parr's ridge, eastward, and about nine miles from the same summit westward; and connecting the 35th section tracts have also been made.

Th 3d and 4th divisions connect on the summit of Parr's Ruige. The part now reported as having been recently located, and which composes the westbeen recently located, and which composes the western portion of the 3d division, has been divided into six sections numbered 36, 37, &c. to 41: And the part west of the same and forming the eastern portion of the 4th division, has been divided into six teen sections, numbered from 1 to 16 inclusive, in accordance with which arrangement the section stakes have been set up and marked.

Copies of the field notes comprizing the survey.

ctakes have been set up and marked.

Copies of the field notes comprizing the survey and levels, and curvatures, and the references, to-gether with the slopes of excavations and embank. and the broadth of road in the former and upon the latter, also the resulting quantities of excava-tion and embankment for each station and section with the remarks and memoranda ne essary to enable the Superintendent of graduation and masonry to execute the work in accordance with the location. in case it shall be approved of by the Board, have forwarded by me to that officer under date the 27 h ult. duplicates of which accompany this report and are marked A. and B.

In consequence of the advertisement for propo-alshaving been published, I deem dit necessary to place these documents in the hands of Caspar W. Wever, Superintendent of graduation and masonry, previous to their being sanctioned by the Board, ina without them, he could not have received the propo-sale from bidders in a satisfactory manner.

The following tables contain a summary of the number and length of each section, with the respec tive quantity in cubic yards of the excavation and mbankment

East of Parr's Ridge.

Mec'l'His.	In La	cume var. a.	cubic varits,
36	1900	2817.05	6809 35
37	2200	3858.37	7617.13
38	39 19	24345.79	26963.14
39	2201	1F191.15	18465.19
40	2173	9323.35	10645 61
41	2000	7390.31	8896 70
No.	West	of Parr's Ridge.	10000
No. of	Length	Excuvation	Embankment
Section.	in feet	cubic var &	cub c yarr's.
1	3800 -	22151 15	20971.25
2	3287	8829 87	7544 95
3	3676	13480.20	16968.45
4	4200	9551 68	11461.91
5	3500	7071 10	6028 14
6	4200	5734.32	4334 03
7	2100	14547.33	14380.04
8	2700	7257 52	7342.23
9	3300	11785.28	12184.20
10	2000	7746.05	7659 94
11	3200	11519 66	10691 05
12	2500	19041 88	16653 36
13	3200	13303 54	14553 78
14	2300	7856.77	9128 52
15	1500	7052.09	9902 23
16	3200	15499.91	14670.31

In relation to the curvatures, it may be said, that they are much more moderate than on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd divisions.

With the exception of a short distance near foot of each inclined plane, where the curvature is about 480 test radius, there is none on the part now reported west of Parr's Ridge of less radius than 600 feet, and only a few hundred feet which has a less unthan 7 to 800 feet.

It is the same on the part east of the ridge with the exception of the approach to the foot of the first inclined plane, where the radius of curvature is 40

feet for a very short distance.

A tention has been paid as far as practicable to avoid extreme a force revent the extension of the higher grades through the greater survetures, insemuch as a degree of curvature causes

the same opposing effect to the hoving power as a parted the Lahry increasing accordance contain assignable quantity of ascent, even with the should be level or very nearly so.

10. That every condition should be guarded awill be much greater with one kind of car than gainst which it was believed might prevent the emwith another. The Winans car is preferable in this ployment of the most approved machinery and fix-

With regard to the grades, four inclined plane have been established, numbered from east to wes 1, 2, 3, and 4. No. 1 and 2, are upon the east side

and 3 and 4 on the west side of Parr's Ridge.

These four inclined planes have a united length of 10.250 feet, or nearly two miles, and the level-between and attached to them amount to a distance of the 3d division, the graduation and masonry of of 8561 feet, or more than 11-2 miles, so that this which has already been contracted for, with the 17th system of planes and exact levels embraces a length came impracticable to extend the planes which are section of the 4th division, on which similar conductions to the sumhalf of which is on each side of the apex of the ridge. But the whole height overcome by the planes is different on the two sides of the ridge; that upon the eastern side being 179 98 100 feet, and that on But the whole height overcome by the planes

At the foot of plane No. 1 there is a level 300 fee

At the lost of plane No. 1 there is a level 300 feet in length straight with the plane.

Plane No. 1.—Length 2150 feet, rise 1 in 26 75-100 total rise 80 375-1000 feet—then exactly level to foot of plane No. 2,—distance 3674 feet.

Plane No. 2.—Length 3000 feet, rise 1 in 30 12-100, total rise 99 605-1000—then exactly level on the summit of Parr's ridge to the head of plane No. 3.—a distance of 600 feet. -a distance of 600 feet

Plane No 3,-Langth 3200 feet, descent 1 in 20

straight with the plane.
It was decided after mature examination that the nost favorable place to cross the summit of the ridge presented at a distance of a few hundred yards south wardly of that of the crossing of the same ridge by the turnpike road which leads from Baltimore to Frederick;—the route by this point being the most direct as well as the most suitable in all other respects. It is the same place for crossing the ridge that pre-vious experimental surveys had indicated as the dain Rush

The point of intersecting the summit with the two the ridge, having been ascertained, my attention was then directed to the laying of the lines of the planes horizontally and vertically so as to fulfil, as far feet per mile which had been heretofore established, it was aware should attach to them, and to the conditions of which as aware should attach to them, and to the op-

erations of stationary power in general.

Amongst these conditions the following may onumerated.

Embankment

1. The plane to be straight in a horizontal rection.

2. To have both at the head and foot of the plane

a portion of railway in length not less than 100 feet, but if practicable, 300 feet level, and straight with

3. That the level part at the foot of the plane should be susceptible of easy drainage to a depth of six feet below the level of the rails, as a contingent provision in case the machinery hereafter to be adoped should require it.

4. That the position of the head of the plane should be such that the localities would be as favor. able as practicable to the erection and management of the stationary steam engine and its machinery and fixtures.

That the inclination of the plane from its head to its foot should he nearly uniform, but such as to allow of the greatest facility of movement to the trains of cars passing upon it.

6. That as far as consistent with other important

conditions, the facilities of procuring a supply of water for the engine, should be attended to.

That the direction of the plane should as far as practicable coincide with the general or proper direction of the roate of the Railroad.

the same opposing effect to the moving power as apparts of the Railway intervening between the plane

11. That the foregoing objects should be secured in whole, or proximately, with the least expense in the construction.

It is confidently believed that in the location of the planes now reported, these essential particulars have been attained as far as practicable, if not very nearly to their full extent.

now numbered 2 and 3 and which joins to the summit, that is, after the points of lowest level and greatest horizontal distance from the summit that could be attained with each plane, was ascertained; the next subject of inquiry was what grade or grades should be continued in either direction from

On the eastern side in addition to the plane (No-2.) which surmounted the summit height, a plane had been introduced in the former experimental surveys of nearly a mile in length—the inclination of which was about 76 feet per mile, but so much cur-ved that it would have been worked disadvantage. ously with stationary power, whilst the descent was not sufficient in any event to dispense with the employment of a tail rope.

The descent from the foot of the plane (No. 3.)

on the western side was nearly similar, with this dif-ference that the existence of a mill pend prevented the descent being much below the level of the feet of the plane for the distance of about a quarter of a mile, after which, for a distance of more than three fourths of a mile, the descent was at the rate of about 90 feet Plane No. 4.—Length 1900 feet descent 1 in 23 that stationary power could not be used with advantage and 1 in 23 to 100, total 81 350 1000—then 300 feet level and 1 twas therefore considered to be indispensable. per mile. The route here was also so much curved that stationary power could not be used with advan-

that inclined planes No. I, on the cost side, and No. 4, on the west side, should be located upon princi-ples which were believed to be essential to the advantageous and economical use of stationary power upon them.

After the system was extended so far as to include four inclined planes, it became necessary to consider whether or not it was proper that it should be extenwhether or not it was proper that it should be extended yet farther, that is, whicher the foot of inclined plane No. 1, from the east, and the foot of inclined plane No. 4 from the west, could be approached with animal or with lecomotive steam power upon terms planes that should there meet from the two sides of that would justify the limitation of the stationary

ower to these points.

It was found that in addition to ascents of about 35 mile for the distance of about a mile to reach the foot of plane No. 1. from the east-and that in addition to ascents of 30 feet per mile, and a few hundred feet at 35 feet per mile, there would be required an ascent of 37 I 2 feet per mile for the distance of about two and three quarter miles to reach the foot of plane No. 4 from the west.

The curvature on these ascents of 37 1-2 feet per

mile is no where at less radius than 1000 feet. There a short distance of the ascent near the foot of the planes which rises at the rate of about 50 feet per

mile. This is upon a straight part and was made to procure the level, at the foot of the planes.

The force to overcome the friction and gravity of a car the gross weight of which with its full lead is 7 200 car the gross weight of which with its full lead is 7 200 ths, passing up ascents of 30, 35 and 37 1-2 feet per mile will be equivalent to a traction of 59 66, and 69 the respectively. That of two cars would be 118, 132 and 138. Thich are about the constant working affects of a medium horse. It follows that a horse of medium strength will easily, and for his constant work, iraw two cars up either of these ascents, and the same porse for the short distance of these ascents, or a horse those the average strength, will take up, a train of three loaded cars at 2 1-2 to 3 miles per hour. Also, we horses will draw six cars which will probably be as many as it will be extended the sellow to compose a train on the inclined planes.

If planes No 1 and 4 had been rejected and a uni-

If places N. I and 4 had been rejected and a uniform graduation substituted to be traversed with horse nower, the ament would have been about 80 feet premile, or 1 in 66, and the friction and gravity of a load-8. That the height to be overcome by the two planes which join at the summit of the ridge should be as great in each direction as the localities would be a load for one horse; consequently, in establishing the inclined planes. No. 1 and 4 in lieu of a uniform graduation, the capacity of the stail road is doubled, whether the moving power shall be that it and each side of the ridge and meeting at the summit) should be deemed necessary, the part or

would require, and have terborne to extend it beyond the point, of apparent necessity, from a conviction that this system of moving power will be found expensive, at least until the Rail road shall reach the coamines, when the expense of steam power upon it will . Post mines, when the expense of steam power upon it will probably be reduced one half. Nove-theless the quantity of tonnage to pass the planes might be so greates to make this power relatively, as cheap as any

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ever circumstances, founded on experience whenever circumstances, founded on experience, shall justify it, either in point of expense, or to enlarge the capacity of the Railway, this system can be extended to any length desired. It may be extended on one accending track up, on either side of the ridge, whilst the Railway now made, and contemplated soon to be made, shall serve only for the trains descending eastward from plane No. 1, and westward from plane No. 4.

Respecting the quantity of power and the peculiar kind of machinery requisite to work these planes, I must observe, that I have not so fully matured the planes as to be able to report upon them at present. They are necessarily reserved for the subject of a fu-

ture communication.

It is proper to say now, however, that these particulars have claimed my attention, and from accessity have, more or less, entered into my views in regard to the location of the planes. There is no insuperable difficulty attendant on the subject—it only

gard to the location of the planes. There is no insuperable difficulty attendant on the subject—it only requires care, and the exercise of a proper prudence and discrimination in adopting, from what has already own invested and put into size stul practice elsewhere, such machinery and manner of working as shall suit the localties and it the same time be best a dapted for a Railway on which the traffic and conveyance of passengers will be in both directions, though in unequal and varying proportions at different times. There is about the same tension on the ropes which work up in the planes of the Hudson and Delaware Rail road as was contemplated to be on those to be employed on the Rain hill and Sutton planes, on the Liverpeol and Manchester Railroad, when stationary power was contemplated to be employed there—and about the same will take place on plane No. 3, (the steepest,) at Parr's Ridge when six cars with 15 tons of freight, being in all about 20 tons, compose the train. This train would be drawn up the plane at the rate of about 7 miles per hour (without any aid from the gravity of a descending train) by a steam at the rate of about 7 miles per hour (without any aid from the gravity of a descending train) by a steam engine of 60 horse power. The capacity of the plane would therefore appear to be sufficient to pass up 15 tons of goods in 5 minutes, (the length of the plane being nearly 2 3 of a mile.) And allowing the same time for hitching to the rope, &c. as was admitted by all parties to be sufficient on the Liverpool and Manchester road, to wit, 2 1-2 minutes, the whole time will be 7 1.2 minutes, that is equivalent to 8 trains per hour. Allowing the freight in each direction to be as 1 west to 5 east in quantity of tennege, therefore, for each train of 15 tons eastward, there will be 3 tons going westward; and if the plane. Would therefore appear to be sufficient to pass up 15 tons of goods in 5 minutes, (the length of the plane This ravine sinks to the depth of nearly 20 thon, and where draining will be mire convenient; the read of the plane This ravine is inks to the depth of nearly 20 thon, and where draining will be mire convenient; the read of the plane This ravine is the road way.

The advantages of this position would be the save admitted by all parties to be sufficient on the Liver, pool and Manchester road, there will be 7. In mustas, that is equivable whole time will be 7. Allowing the freight in the whole time will be 7. Allowing the freight in the whole time will be 7. Allowing the freight in direction to be at I west to 5 east in quantity of tomes, there will be 5 east in quantity of tomes, there will be 5 east in quantity of tomes, each train of 15 tons east.

***sart, there will be 5 tons going westward; and if the plane shall be made to operate on as to pass the two trains at the same time, in order to economize the power by using the gravity of the descending to assist the ascending train, than a less power than that the ascending train, than a less power than that the according to assist the ascending train, than a less power than that the ascending train, than a less power than that the ascending train, than a less power than that the ascending train, than a less power than that the ascending train, than a less power than that the ascending train, than a less power than that the ascending train, than a less power than that the ascending train, than a less power than that the ascending train, than a less power than that the ascending train, than a less power than that the ascending train, than a less power than that the ascending train, than a less power than that the ascending train, than a less power than that the ascending train, than a less power than that the ascending train, than a less power than that the ascending train, than a less power than that the ascending train, than a less power than that t

This circumstance will also be considered in allot. It take place with the same saventage as at plano ing the power to the several angines.

It may, package, be proper at present to accet but one stationary segine on the summit sufficient to work plane No. 2. Then so soon as it to work plane No. 3 trickly, and cause the same on gine to work plane No. 2. Then so soon as it is shall be found that the trade required another ending in the work plane No. 2. Then so soon as it is shall be found that the trade required another ending in the same ravine of a suitable height, within about appearing a supering a substance of the same ravine of a suitable height, within about the same ravine of a suitable height, within a

similar to those advanced as to the position of the engine for upon these the greater tomage will descend.

If the trade was to be uniform like the coal trade no steam engines would be required upon these two planes, they might be what are denominated self-set sep planes, in which the gravity of the descending one.

The trade upon the Baltimore and Ono Rullroam will not be uniform; nevertheless, as the same number of cars must go in each direction, the gross tennage in the two directions will be about as 1 to 2 or 2 1.2, and there may be a nearer approximation to regularity than would at first view appear to be probable;—a still nearer approximation may be made by suitable procautionary arrangements which may not be detrimental in other respects.

In this way, it is probable that the expend ture of steam power on planes No. 1, 2, may be much reduced.

If the trade was to be uniform like the coal trade in the sequence of the plane on the other, or western side of it, instead of 28 feet, the road way would be elevated to the conditions, the grade would then be made to the position of the foot of the plane was fixed on account of other conditions, the grade would then become steeper than was desired.

I therefore yielded to those circumstances and laid the plane, as set forth in the field notes of section No. 3 from station No. 89 to 70, see documents of the power of determining, generally, the circumstances and laid the plane, as still nearer approximation may be made by suitable procautionary arrangements which may not be detrimental in other respects.

In this way, it is probable that the expend ture of planes No. 1, 2, may be much reduced.

It was found, hewever, if the upper level were continued across the ravine so as to commence the descent of the plane on the other, or western side of it, instead of 28 feet, the road way would be elevated.

To the President and Directors of the Boaton and Previdence Railroad Company.

Gravitants,—Having, the month of August the constructed by the cities of Boaton and Provi

Dividing Ridge in its several depressions, which to gether constitute the controlling features of the stream.

The character of the country between Boston and Providence is such as rather to require the exercise of judgment in the selection of one from among numbers of judgment in the selection of one from among numbers of judgment in the selection of one from among numbers of judgment in the selection of one from among numbers of judgment in the selection of one from among numbers of judgment in the selection of one from among numbers of judgment in the selection of one from among numbers of judgment in the selection of one from among numbers of judgment in the selection of one from among numbers of judgment in the selection of one from among numbers of judgment in the selection of one from among numbers of judgment in the selection of one from among numbers of judgment in the selection of one from among numbers of judgment in the selection of one from among numbers of judgment in the selection of one from among numbers of judgment in the selection of one from among numbers of the mere layer feasible routes for a Railroad, than even the ordinary research to determine that such a work is easily practicable between those of the feat of the Moose Hills, which are seen east of the support of the Moose Hills, which are seen east of the sequence of the Moose Hills, which her seet of these of the feat in depth, which the form 2 to 4 feet in depth, which the stream.

Thence for 2 1.2 miles to the puint of the stream.

Thence for 2 in depth, which the form 2 to 4 feet in depth, which the fount in the stream.

Thence for 2 in depth, which the fount in the mouse set of the stream.

Thence for 2 in depth, which the fount in the stream.

Thence for 2 in depth, which the fount in the stream.

Thence for 2 in depth, which the fount in the stream.

The principle depressions, which the Dividing Ridge in the Moose Hills, which are seen east of the stream.

The principal depth, which the fount in the stream.

The principal depth

sources of Stop River (a tributary to Charles River) and those of the Neponsett before alluded to; and on the south, those of the Neponsett before alluded to; and south, those of the Ten Mile and Blackstone (tributaries of the Pawtucket), and Bungy, Wading, Rumford, Canoe, Poquanticut and Cohassot rivers. Mile River, tributary to Ten Mile, and of similar Soon after crossing the West Branch, its valley of the Neponsett, which is valley and the south of the Neponsett, and the south of the Neponsett of the N

the map, to be exceedingly favorable to the object 20 to 50 feet in width, and presenting no obstraction in view :—till having united with the Mother Brook, it diverges in a direction nearly at right angles to its former course. Mother Brook, however—which after a course of 3 miles through the township of Dedication, may be characterized as broken or exhibiting and Nenonsett Rivers (and isolated hills of considerable elevation above the ters course of 3 miles through the township of Dedham, unites the Charles and Neponsett Rivers (and thus forms an island of the district including the towns of Newton, Brighton, Brookline, Roxbury and Dorchester)—is separated only by a low and narrow ridge from the head waters of Stony Brook. A cut of but a few feet in depth would mingle the waters of Mother and Stony Brooks, and the latter, after a very sluggish, but uniform course in a north easterly direction, for seven miles (in which it crosses the Boston and Providence Turnpike near the lat toll gate), discharges itself on the west side of Boston Neck into the "Mill Pond." It may be said to break through the elevated ridge immediately beyond the tide marches southward of Boston, which stretches along through Roxbury and Dorchester). Those which present themselves most strikingly approached on either side.

Has toll gate), discharges itself on the west side of Boston which stretches along through Roxbury and Dorchester. Those which present themselves most strikingly access from Beston to the valley of the Neponsett.—

Has toll gate), discharges itself on the west side of Boston, which stretches along through Roxbury and Dorchester.

Those which present themselves most strikingly access from Beston to the valley of the Neponsett.—

Those which present themselves most strikingly approached on either side.

Those which present themselves most strikingly approached on either side.

ton and Providence, including also the routes survey.

de through Taunton to Providence.

2d. A sheet containing Profiles of all the routes exhibited on the general Map.

3d. Soven sheets of Profiles on an enlarged scale, which were made to assist in planning the road by the several routes, and will be serviceable in a revision of that route which shall be adopted.

From the brief statement of such facts as I was enabled to communicate to you on the 1st of January, you were informed that, in accordance with the general instructions received from your Board, in a personal interview with them on the9th of September, I at once commenced an examination of the country between Boston and Providence—diverging of the country between Boston and Providence—diverging to the const, till having crossed the valley of tides.

From the original structure with them on the9th of September, I at once commenced an examination of the country between Boston and Providence—diverging vicinity of the coast, till having crossed the valley of tides. ber, I at once commenced an examination of the country between Boston and Providence—diverging vicinity of the coast, till having crossed the valley country between Boston and Providence—diverging vicinity of the coast, till having crossed the valley tides.

From Boston to the Fowl meadows, in the valley of the Neponsett, it was directed through a ravine braintree, Randolph, &c., through Taunton to Providence; and westward, those of Roxbury, Dadham, Valleborough, Pawtucket;—of the Blue Hills,—which extend from the central of the Neponsett, the line is common to all except vidence; and westward, those of Roxbury, Dadham, Valleborough, Pawtucket;—of the valley of the Neponsett, "—and over the common to all except to the valley of the Neponsett, the line is common to all except to the valley of the Neponsett, the line is common to all except to the valley of the Neponsett, the line is common to all except to the valley of the Neponsett, the line is common to all except to the valley of the Neponsett, the line is common to all except to the valley of the Neponsett, the line is common to all except to the valley of the Neponsett, the line is common to all except to the valley of the Neponsett, the line is common to all except vidence from Seekonk Cove to India Bridge—and crossing Washington Street from South Boston in Bridgewater, and thence either through Taunton, which were commenced on the 15th of Septomber, or as direct as the nature of the ground would persuit the month of November; and that the valley of the valley of the valley of the valley of the Neponsett of the west side of the "Neck," the line was valley be seen, prevent with the construction of the valley of the Neponsett of the Neponsett, the line is common to all except vidence from Seekonk Cove to India Bridge—and crossing Washington Street from Seekonk Cove to India Bridge—and crossing Washington Street from Seekonk Cove to India Bridge—and crossing Washington Street from Seekonk Cove to India Bridge—and crossing Washington Street from Seekonk Cove I proceed, therefore, as concisely as I may, to present to you such facts as may be calculated to aid subject, it may be said that it is this range, that important to you in a decision of the question under consideration.

I proceed, therefore, as concisely as I may, to present to you such facts as may be calculated to aid subject, it may be said that it is this range, that important important in the proceed, therefore, as concisely as I may, to present to you such facts as may be calculated to aid subject, it may be said that it is this range, that important important in the proceed, therefore, as concisely as I may, to present to you such facts as may be calculated to aid subject, it may be said that it is this range, that important important in the proceed, therefore, as concisely as I may, to present to you such facts as may be calculated to aid subject, it may be said that it is this range, that important important in the proceeding in the proceed

Rumford, Cance, Poquanticut and Cohasset rivers. The seet, or main branch of the Neponset has in the town of Foxborough, between which and the numerous brooks rising in Canten. Sharon, and Stoughton, and forming the east branch, is the elevated range of the Moose Hills. Both these branches and their tributaries descend rapidly through valleys more or less contracted, but not tortuous; and, uniting in the Fowl Meadows, form the Neponsett river, which meanders through a wide and open valey, with scarce a perceptible current, to tide water.

The direction of the valley of the Neponsett, for much of its extent, will be seen on reference to the map, to be exceedingly favorable to the object in view :—till having united with the Mother Brook, worthy of particular comment.

which unite near its base; and we find that, from and terminates in Seekonk Plain.

the more level character of the country south of the summit, the preference due to either route must be rounded by the direction of the route; from the segment of the Rounded by the direction of the route; from these in Foxboro', across this and similar swamps can be obtained by a with which we summount the Dividing Ridge.

That portion of this ridge more immediately under consideration extends from Wrentham on the west, the Bridgewater on the east, a distance of 13 to 14 which are found, on the north, the which separate them have now a principal influence.

We approximate this distance: but as its character is described in the distance: but as its character is described in the summit. The preference due to either route must be the direction of the route; from these in Foxboro', across this and similar swamps can be obtained by a simple grillage to be formed of plank or logs (as in practised on the Paterson and Hudson River Rail-tons, and the ridges and that in all cases requiring artificial foundations; within which are found, on the north, the which separate them have now a principal influence.

We approximate the described in the described in Wrentham, the valleys of the Mannest that a summit the described in Wrentham, the valleys of the Nacanactic than described in Wrentham, the valleys of the Nacanactic than described in Wrentham, the valleys of the Nacanactic than described in Wrentham, the valleys of the Nacanactic than described in Wrentham, the valleys of the Nacanactic than described in Wrentham, the valleys of the Nacanactic than described in Wrentham, the valleys of the Nacanactic than described in Wrentham, the valleys of the Nacanactic than described in Wrentham, the valleys of the Nacanactic than described in Wrentham, the valleys of the Nacanactic than described in Wrentham, the valleys of the Nacanactic than described in Wrentham, the valleys of the Nacanactic than described in Wrentham, the valleys of the Nacan

cinct; 3 1.4 miles, a level is maintained over a gently undulating surface, and across a morass called tribute a full proportion to the character of times

Bungy Swamp; which, however, is passed with little distinguished as ours are for majestic canals, and difficulty on a narrow ridge of gravel extending marked as a new era by the introduction and perdifficulty on a narrow ridge of gravel extending marked as a new era by the introduction and peronce with Railroads will produce improvements in fection of steam navigation.

Viator. ly be entirely avoided.

surveys are made to terminate) includesc omparatively quite a level district of country, declining gradually to the South, and over which the route conscent of 18 feet per mile. The surface, however, is sometimes waving, with even occasional hills, till we onter upon the Seekonk Plain—the only material inequality of which designates the bed of Ten Mile River.—This stream is crossed three. River. This stream is crossed twice, and by the present surveys would require embankments extending together 1.2 a mile, the greatest depth of which would be from 24 to 27 feet.

4 1-2 miles) by a slight deflection to the east, and descending the valley of a tributary to Ten Mile River scending the valley of a tributary to Ten Mile River;
—and, as a general remark, applicable in some mea-sure to all the routes, favorable as the country future surveys will suggest deviations by which the few obstacles which have been encountered may be Nevertheless it has, very few exceptions, been thought preferable to base the estimates of cost upon the amount of work as shown on the Profiles.

aprovement of quite a recent period. But so successful were the first attempts to make them availa-

But this benefit is not worth mentioning, in com-

RAILROAD.—The Road is now in complete and shows a constant use of the Liverpool and Man-successful operation. Yesterday morning, it was indeed a lively score at the termination of the Rail.

The introduction of Railroads, even if horse fairs of importance, and sent forth to the half hoping half doubting friends of Railroads, urged with an incalculable saving, as will appear from the follewing particulars:

The force of draft or traction necessary to propel a ton weight on a level Railroad is about 8 lbs., or, to speak within safe limits, 1.248th part of the whole weight. The greeness force required to draw whole weight. The greeness force required to draw the speak within safe limits, 1.248th part of the s to speak within safe limits, 1.248th part of the whole weight. The average force required to draw a ton weight on a common road is 1.12th of the whole weight. The former is therefore to the latter, as I to 20. If, therefore, nothing was gained in point of time, and horse power was to be used, still there would be this saving—that one horse could one, and the doubts of the other class. They how of improvement is onward : a few years more and in favor of Railroads which we remen would not the substitution of neat cattle and sheep for the steek of horses required to do the work which would now be accomplished on the Raifroad, be purposes, over every ether mode of internal combined formerly cost his goods between his mills and Baltimore. What which would now be accomplished on the Raifroad, be profitable to the farmer and advantageous to the of a fact by good evidence, and but few will hold him fifteen thousand dollars only! But this benefit is not worth mentioning, in comparison, with those which result from the saving of the by the use of the engine. Taking this same their favor. Everybody, that can, will visit them, and the pleasure of the Morris Canal Co. to the Board of Directors, dated Newark, May 24, says, "The Casure is by the aid of an Omnibus. From twenty thirty ssinutes is the most that can be required, the with such engines and carriages as the scient from the saving of put into successful operation will effect wonders in President of the Morris Canal Co. to the Board of Directors, dated Newark, May 24, says, "The Casure is the most that can be required, there are no difficulties attending their to realize our expectations." out against their own senses. A few Railroads

night be somewhat diminished, on a more minute tific invention and finished skill of the Messrs. Steues.

They are yet, we hesitate not to say, very far vens are preparing for the splendid Amboy road, from that state of perfection which a few years of the sufficient allowance.

Railroads will soon be found and admitted to contract, 3 1.4 miles, a level is maintained over a gent.

Railroads will soon be found and admitted to contract the sufficient allowance. their structure and machinery equal to those made The remaining distance (11 1.4 miles) to India
Bridge, opposite the town of Providence, (where, as
the Stockholders, held in this village on the 9th
has been remarked, for convenience only the several
surveys are made to terminate) includes comparative. of Albany—Simeon De Witt, Rich'd V. Be Witt.

Of New York—Wm.G. Bucknor. Abraham Varick. miums for improvements would effect much, and we Of Owego—James Pumpelly, George Bacon.
Of Ithica—Francis A. Bloodgood, Ben Johnson, hope soon to see such offers made as will call to its
J. S. Beebe, Wm. R. Collins, Julius Ackley, Ste. aid the best talents of the country.

phen B. Munn, jr. Alva Beebe.

And at a meeting of the Directors on the 11th of this Journal, it will be seen that even the past and Richard V. De Witt Tresurer.

By a reference to the letter published in No. 21 of this Journal, it will be seen that even the past and Richard V. De Witt Tresurer. There is now great interest and activity manifes ness on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; and it is There is now great interest and activity manifes on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; and it is to be some manifest of the line may be much improved between Carpenter's Tavern and Seekonk Cove.

1.2 miles) by a slight deflection to the east, and decending the valley of a tributary to Ten Mile River; and, as a general remark, applicable in some measure to all the routes, favorable as the country seems to the cantemplated project, from the experimental surveys, it may be confidently expected that the country seems to the cantemplated project, from the experimental surveys, it may be confidently expected that the country seems to the cantemplated project, from the experimental surveys, it may be confidently expected that the country seems to the cantemplated project, from the experimental surveys, it may be confidently expected that the country seems to the confidently expected that the month of July. The grading, &c. in the course of the construction of this road, the whole line will be comfidently expected that the whole line will be located in the month of July. The grading, &c. in the course of the construct as many Railroads as the wants and interaction of the season.—

There is now great interest and activity manifes well know how greatly the city of Baltimore was sent to did now will be constructed and now under contract, a force of five or six whilst the inhabitants of this city were compelled to pay from 9 to 16 dollars per cord for wood, and from pay from 9 to 16 dollars per cord for wood, and from pay from 9 to 16 dollars per cord for wood, and from pay from 9 to 16 dollars per cord for wood in the course of the season.—

Seems to the contraction of this road, the whole line will be comfidently expected that the whole line will be confidently expected that the whole line will be confidently expected that the whole line will be confidently expected that t the road finished in the course of the season.—esta of the country require, than that we shall not [Ithaca Journal.] be able to use them in winter when made.

The following extract from a Liverpool paper

[From the Courier and Enquirer.]

Railroads for slow and heavy work and for short distances have been long and much in use in England. Their lengthened construction to connect remote places with each other, and the introduction upon them of motive engines, are the invention and improvement of quite a recent period. But so successful were the first attempts to make them availa. improvement of quite a recent period. But so successful were the first attempts to make them available for the ordinary purposes of transportation and travel, that they gained at once universal repute, without being subjected to the ordinary probation of new projects. They will soon be in England as common as terripites, and from the improvements in machinery and increased skill in the building of the roads, intercoarse can be had at a cheaper rate than by existing conveyances, independently of the immense saving of time.

Horse laber, wherever and however applied, is unavoidably very expensive. The cost of rearing the animal, and of keeping him in condition for work, is not even conjectured by those who have not the knowledge from actual experience. His ability for hard work is limited by a few years; his fife, for an animal of such power, is very precarious and sight accidents render him useless and occasion as entire loss.

The introduction of Railroads, even if horse fairs of importance, and sent forth to the half hop-introduction of Railroads, even if horse fairs of importance, and sent forth to the half hop-introduction of Railroads, even if horse fairs of importance, and sent forth to the half hop-introduction of Railroads, even if horse fairs of importance, and sent forth to the half hop-introduction of Railroads, even if horse fairs of importance, and sent forth to the half hop-introduction of Railroads, even if horse fairs of importance, and sent forth to the half hop-introduction of Railroads, even if horse fairs of importance, and sent forth to the half hop-introduction of Railroads, even if horse fairs of importance, and sent forth to the half hop-introduction of Railroads, even if horse fairs of importance, and sent forth to the half hop-introduction of Railroads, even if horse fairs of importance, and sent forth to the half hop-introduction of Railroads, even if horse fairs of importance, and sent forth to the half hop-introduction of Railroads, even if horse fairs of importance in the continue f oods has greatly increased lately:

the work of twenty.

Take for instance the Railroad which is about to connect Brooklyn with Jamaica. By going on of improvement is entered: a few years more and in favor of Railroads which we remember to have nearly a right line it will reduce the distance to 10 the system will be established beyond contingency, seen :—" The proprietor of the great Mills, 13 miles two horses can transport as much weight Time is only required to convince the great mass distant from Baltimore, (Ellicott.) saves forty-five considerably less time than 40 can do it now of this semmunity of their superiority for most thousand dollars annually, in the transportation of

NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

MAY 19, 21, 22 28 24, 25-1839 .

LITERARY NOTICES.

A TRIBUTE OF SYMPATHY ADDRESSED TO MOURNERS, editions in England.

the solemn fist, that "the sins of the parents shall be hind! Nature infused a large share of coquetry | Characters like that of the hero of the "False result incalculable mischief, not only to all connect-tion, she would have proved an arrant flirt. Even lents, and generous, brave and accomplished, but like ed with him, but to beings yet unborn. The moral as it is, the love of excitement we have mentioned most individuals educated in a limited circle, a slave creating mutinous feelings against Divine retribu- Stewart's: make useful suggestions at Gardiner's, or a regulator of their acts. A mind governed by set-

that more literary attempts in the way of a domestic at midsummer darting out of the hot and dusty atmosstory, like the one before us, laying the scene here, phere into a cool and limpid river. He is said, how. are not made. There is certainly sufficient variety ever, to be perfectly innocent of all occupation, the in society among us; and from manners being less no one can discover whether he succeeds better in deartificial, (we will not say less polished,) character coiving himself than he does the rest of the world. But is more easily found upon the surface than in the we might go on multiplying instances of this kind same circles in Europe. What an admirable plot, for ever. Misapplied parts are too common to ocfor instance would the story of Beauchamp's murder ession much observation, except among the immediacy more, or we shall be guilty of that helineus sin, of Colonel Sharpe make for a novel of the Maturin ate friends of the possessor. For every one has the revealing the plot of a novel For the same real of the author of Eugene Aram. For povels of a he mode in which they live, Nature meant for men way of heroines, (we cannot say as much for heross,) the ready reader can eall many to his min who might figure in a fashionable or grace a dome marked and deciden the shrinking and sansitive to that of the shrinking and sansitive to that of the shrinking anthroped of Lucillia. The proud intellect that site enthroned of her noble brow—the freedom from all affectation, are ility in the one, with the

forehead has been called toe low, are, in their chis ple. Sam is a man of the most respectable conne -1 vol. 12 me. pp. 240. New York, coptions of beauty; and there is character enough in which he is a member, and indeed is depages those topics and considerations in which he adapted to secure their happiness, when we observe his sycophantic manners to those whom he cho sorrow and shame, and illustrates with much pathos all that should naturally be dear to her remain be- his tailer had pronounced not decide.

ster character, we have ample materials all around of large estates, though Fortune failed the intenpicter character, we have ample materials all around of large estates, though for large transfer the interest of life and manners. In the tion, and others who, judging by the manner in timental character; but Benk reports, stoward of heroines, (we cannot say as much for he. which they act, she meant to be beautiful, though bates, and dry documents, have lately so n Pate somehow prevented it. From among these w and hores to make a m odern novel; and, by addng that indispensable character in this descripion of writing, a Toady, we should have every-hing to hand. Toadyism, though not to be found in Webster, has, from the frequent use of the orm in the the light works of the day, become a legitimate English word. We were never so

too facile disposition, the nervous diffidence, and the fortunate as to meet with a real toudy, and we are effectionateness of heart, that can be so easily read are inclined to believe, that the animal is not in the clear soft eye of the other. The bright, de yet much known in this country. The only aptermined outline of Gulnare's features, though her proach to it in form that we know of, is Sam Sup-W. NEWSHAM, Esq.,-let American, from 6th selled lineaments, the beau ideal of a novelist's con- tions, and held to be of promise in the profession of Swords, Stanford & Co. This is the work of one her lip or brow to give expression, could it be im spected by the elder practitioners. His chief ambiwho himself a mourner-and seeking in his effliction parted, to a whole ball-room of ordinary faces. One tion, however, is to be considered a man of fashion, the sympathy and support which under such circum- is sometimes disposed to think that people have mis- and though his address is naturally such as to entithe heart pines for-has presented in these taken their own characters, and the habits best the him to admission into any circle, he spoils it by himself found consolation and strength. That he the strange disparity which often exists between to think above him, and the most ludicrous airs to has produced a book of merit, and been instrumental the disposition that is expressed in the face, and those whom he tries to think are not quite so highby his "tribute of sympathy" in lightening the load that which they are the most fond of indulging Meet him professionally, and he is easy and gentleof many an over burdened breast, may be confident.

Laura Modish, for instance, with her air noble man-like; meet him in company, and he seems to ly suferred from the success of his publication, which rather than fashionable, her marked and five fea have get there by mistake. Of the last, indeed, he in little more than a year, has gone through six tures, yet soft and feminine expression, the one seems to be aware himself, for he constantly uses the suited for a "Joan of Arc," the other for "The term "our set," as if to assure his neighbors and Wife" of the Sketch-Book," was meant either for a himself that he was perfectly at home, where really heroine or a home, but never for a ball-room. Yet it no one has a better right to be se. Supple in short THE FALSE STEP AND THE SISTERS, 2 vols.; Har- occasion offered, would she rather move in a court is a sort of toady to society, from which he prefere pers .- These are two of the most interesting and than snatch her country from servitude! rather wheedling consideration to claiming it as his right. well written tales that have fallen under our notice set a fashion than be the mother of a Sidney! Love He is one of that kind of men who are ever talkfor some time. The first is a painful story, but so of sensation is the ruling passion of Laura, and ing of "first circles," and "high respectability," fraught with deep sentiment, that it is a pleasure to when the means of gratifying it in one circle or on just as people who have been for a short time abroad turn from Congressional scuffling, and the raw one field are exhausted, she tires of the first just at delight to speak of the new countries they have peephead-and-bloody-bones narrations of Washington the point when habit in other people would have ed into. Sam is, however, an excellent hearted felcorrespondents, to the more refined conflicts of the grown into something like affection; and she is low, for he has been knewn to step into a shop'te feelings in fictitious characters. It is a story of ready to abandon the last without a sigh, though avoid the cruel necessity of cutting a friend, whom

visited upon the children," and that from one "false into her disposition, and did not her delicacy. Step," are not uncommon in cultivated society evestep" from the path of rectitude in an individual, may sense and pride of character counteract its opera- ry where. He is represented as endowed with tais good, but not altogether so in our eyes is the plan as her ruling passion, will occasionally bring the to the opinions of what he considers society: that of the story. To the pious and the happy, it is a de- weakness into play, and the desire of "new worlds is the immediate set in which he mingles. Such a lightful creed to believe that they inherit the hopes to conquer," may perhaps account for her love of union of qualities, the blending of an unmanly weak-und the peace of mind which they trust to transfer gaiety and the repining restlessness of her feelings ness and narrow minded view of life with exalted to another generation, from that which preceded

Affetuoso Fitz-Brummel again, is a decided in characteristics, has often existed with the most brilliant intellect; and the wayward and the stance of a man mistaking his pursuite the other way unfortunate, it is a galling thought, that they are Nature meant Fitz for one of those envised and encountering in the same individual but rarely enters into our conceptions of bound up in the thread of evil destiny woven by an- viable beings, whose business it is to wait upon the character. We cannot bear to think of gifted and other, and are called upon to suffer ill incurred by ladies, and whose good fortune it is to be serviceable high spirited minds as sustaining themselves by the no act of thous. And thus, perhaps such s view of to them; to be ready at any moment to look at lace opinion of others upon the courses they adopt, and life as the one here presented, does more harm by at Vandevoort's, or give an opinion upon a boa at looking abroad instead of into their own bosoms for tive justice, than it does good in the isseems it teaches select a bijou at Lewis's. Yet Affetueso delights thed principles, and, next to a proper reliance on of the remote consequences of crime. Those who not to shine where all lesser luminaries would pale Heaven, sustained by its own conscious powers, is a of the remote consequences of crime. Those who not to shine where all lesser luminaries would paid the average of crime. Those who not to shine where all lesser luminaries would paid the will not be deterred from guilt by considerations for before him: his hobby is what are called "business far more exalted and grateful subject for contemplation, will hardly be much affected by approhabits." He loves to be seen prowling around the bensions of what may befal those who are not yet courts, or riving through Wall street with a long ing its own views of things, unless sanctioned by the slip of paper like a folded declaration in his hand; approval of a sophisticated few, and regulating its ac-Is it not strange, considering the favor with and he always plunges into Pine street, when turning tions agreeably to their phantasies. All this is palthich American works are now received abroad, out of Broadway, with as much alacrity as a swimmer try enough when it only affects one's own happiness; but when it involves the peace of another, as in the case of Lindsay, who first de wards breaks the heart of the woman who loves and paril, but because "the world may talk of Lindsoy's wife." We have no patience with such a trifler with what is most valuable upon earth. But we must not say more, or we shall be guilty of that heineus sin. hool, and what scope would it give to the powers ome among his acquaintance, who, judging by which show the character of the book without giving an insight into the story. These are rather of a a timental character; but Bank reports, storm could collect a sufficient number of spendthrifts

"The good se te oppo

Which we most frequently bestow those mental in-body of his nearest relative to the river's side, and

POETICAL SALUTATORY.

Which we most frequently bestow those mental in-body of his nearest relative to the river's side, and

Spoken at the Quarierly Exhibition of the Grammer state of Columbia College, May 5 1832. Vec ives which, if uttered, could not but be electeriessly and unmoved watch its progress down the quent, because they are for the most part deeply stream. His consolation lies in what is left be felt."

he maintained, that the power to do so was an ele-gant species of wit. Quotation, he said, was not only the parole of the interary world, but of refined "Let

search of the self-examiner."

"I begin to think I can partly guess a person's character from the books he best loves. The old proverb says, 'Tell me your company;' I say, 'Tell ton's what you are.'

As the calm fo Owrs is that ve O's knowledge and appalling—the thoughts and feelings which were then thronging round the hearts of the spectators, will not admit of description, or even definition."

But eyes are No godhke figst the weighty reason on my side,—that we can choose the one, but the other is beyond on power. I often find myself-mind the self-examiner."

Columbia College Annual College and the self-examiner. The calm fo Owrs is that ve O's knowledge the continue of death."

The waiting for death, must ever be mournful and appalling—the thoughts and feelings which were then thronging round the hearts of the spectators, will not admit of description, or even definition."

Columbia College Annual College and the self-examiner. The waiting for death. The waiting for deat And I have this weightly reason on my we can choose the one, but the other is beyond our a late special meeting of the Trustees of Columbia power. I often find myself with people I do not at College, Wim. H. Ellet, M. D., Lecturer upon Elo power. I often find myself with people I do not at all like; but I am never guilty of reading a book I do not theroughly love. Wordsworth is quite right—

"Of all charms, surely a sweetly modulated voice is the most attractive—that with which we soonest sympathize, and which we the most heartily admire. To me, a voice, when entirely good, indicates culture, refinement, delicacy, and goodness of heart. I have somewhere read that painters paint themlves, that is, stamp their own characters on th ir werks. I think that people speak themselves. Never yet did I love anybody dearly, whose voice did come to me the herald of their characters."

Want of communication on what absorbs our selves, makes a solitude of the heart as deep and si-

lent as a dungeon or a wilderness."

"The pride of the human mind can very rarely endure the rejection of any overture to pardon.—
Whatever the offence, the humility of entreaty seems to him who makes the sacrifice more than sufficient to cancel it."

"When two people thoroughly understand each other, what trivial circumstances can give intensity, I had almost said as eternity, of happiness! a continuity of bliss; at least it must be as long as memory luste

a late special meeting of the Trustees of Columbia To their kind smiles, what claims can we advance? mentary Chemistry, in that institution, was appoint ed Professor of Eiementary Chemistry therein. Dr. Etlet has, during the present term, given instruction with great success to the Sophomore Class, under the sense of beauty and scriny too, to show a temporary arrangement for that purpose. Thus arrangement is now rendered permanent, from a And if not they, at least our common sense consideration of the advantages of extending the Upon what merits do we then thus dare. with great success to the Sophomore Class, under course of instruction in the physical sciences, by On none !- but on their kindness we rely. course of instruction in the physical sciences, by commencing the study of elementary chemistry in the Suphomore instead of the Junior year; and thus enabling Professor Renwick, not only to enlarge his courses in the higher departments of Natural Photosophy, but to give an additional course to the Junior Claus, of Chomistry as applied to the arts. Nor is this arrangement effected at the expense or any of the other branches of study pureued in the College; for, on the contrary, all of them have, within the last two years, been extended in the same proportion.

and an addition of one hour in each day of the week has been made to the attendance upon lecweek has been made to the attendance upon lec-"Stars do not cease to shine when clouds conures and recitations, which is equivalent to an inceal them; and bliss, in remembrance, must at il be
crease of one-fourth part of the former collegiate
School of Columbia College, May 5th, 1839.

"Hays I not cease to shine when clouds concourse."

the hand that would idly detain it."

"It is in the monotony of a secret grief that the danger chiefly rests. No sudden vexation or unsus years, are stated as "above one handred;" and present that no notice whatever is taken of the scholars that no notice whatever is taken of the scholars. danger chiefly rests. No sudden vexition or unsus pected annoyance is ever so horiful as this unvaried that no notice whatever is taken of the scholars sameness—it always bringing, whatever its no ture, the soothing antidote of change."

In the sick in heart, to those who have raised the cup of despair to their lips, and tasted but not quaffed the bitter draught within, a renewal of hope official sources, that the number of students matriculated in the College during the last term was one finded in the College during the last term was one finded in the College during the last term was one finded in the College during the last term was one finded in the College during the present that have sat in darkness."

"A sense of misery and desolution gives often a congclousness of the infinite, and employee poor human mature to rise above all that can affect it. Such annotions do not, cannot last; they are even free motions do not mature in the college; while motion of the college; while motion of the college is the college; while motion of the college is the college; while motion of the college.

To thus, how widely different

quent, because they are for the most part deeply stream. His consolation lies in what is left be tund."

"We frequently create an imaginary good, and mould what we meet with to its likeness. How often is reality clothed in a fiction of our own creation, and the visible substance rejected for the impalpable shadow!"

"To quote appositely, and without padantry, always secured his favor as well as his attention; and the power to do so was an elegant. The allow is ever present, ever the mountained, that the power to do so was an elegant. The allow is ever present, ever the mountained, that the power to do so was an elegant. The allow is ever present, ever the mountained, that the power to do so was an elegant to deep the power to be to be to be, can', in what is dot be, can', in gant species of wit. Quotation, he said, was not only the parole of the literary world, but of refined life."

"Uninterrupted pleasure, as many have felt to their cost, and acknowledged for the benefit of others, is calculated to make time pass heavily and slowly. The demon Ennui, when he emerges from the caves of sloth, rushes to scenes of amusement, but soon ceases to find enjoyment."

"To a sensitive person there is nothing so en dearing as that repose of manner, which begets the caves of sensitive person there is nothing so en dearing as that repose of manner, which begets the Faintly and sadly, bark! the low tones come!
Your natures calling from your shildhood's home, dearing as that repose of manner, which begets the security that your feelings will not be wounded."

"It is in the imperceptible and inexplicable links of human sympathy that the beauty and mystery of all devoted affections consist—those links that mock in the imperceptible and inexplicable links of human sympathy that the beauty and mystery of all devoted affections consist—those links that mock in the imperceptible and inexplicable links of human sympathy that the beauty and mystery of all devoted affections consist—those links that mock in the imperceptible and inexplicable links of human sympathy that the beauty and mystery of human sympathy that the beauty and mystery of all devoted affections consist—those links that mock in the imperceptible and inexplicable links of human sympathy that the beauty and mystery of human sympathy tha These to your minds your own glad youth recall— For this we claim your thanks, for this deserve them all.

But eyes are here that see in this poor room. At Gay hearts, that o'er the past care not to brood: Then might our strength, our skill, our courage find The prame which surely is not due to mind But why regret the barbarous shield or lance? Hath not ambition still, in dress or dance. held wide enough, and worthy too, to show

"Have I not somewhere road, that when we give excellege up, every thing fails us? Oh! every thing! I have felt this, and I know it to be true. Every thing belonging to this world,—affection, health temper, the duties and charities of life, occupation, memory,—all glide away, as easily as water from the hand that would idly detain it."

We may as well avail ourselves of this opportunity of noticing, that in the article New York, No actor how placed here to play a part, in the last number of the Encyclopædia Ameri. Though what I speak I've learned indeed by heart—temper, the duties and charities of life, occupation, memory,—all glide away, as easily as water from the hand that would idly detain it."

We may as well avail ourselves of this opportunity of the article New York, No actor how placed here to play a part, Though what I speak I've learned indeed by heart—temper, the duties and charities of life, occupation, health temper, the duties and charities of life, occupation, health temper, the duties and charities of life, occupation, health temper, the duties and charities of life, occupation, health temper, the duties and charities of life, occupation, health temper, the duties and charities of life, occupation, health temper, the duties and charities of life, occupation, health temper, the duties and charities of life, occupation, health temper, the duties and charities of life, occupation, health temper, the duties and charities of life, occupation, health temper, the duties and charities of life, occupation, health temper, the duties and charities of life, occupation, health temper, the duties and charities of life, occupation, health temper, the duties and charities of life, occupation, health temper, the duties and charities of life, occupation, health the article New York, No actor how placed here to play a part, Though what I speak I've learned indeed by heart the article New York, No actor how placed here to play a part, Though what I speak I've learned here to play a part, Though what I speak I've lea

to twelve in each year were admitted to gratuitous more and that can affect it. Such more of not, cannot last; they are even fresult instruction under the statutes of the Cellege; while the moral cowerdice which the number of scholars attending the Grammar that they are even fresult in number of scholars attending the Grammar that they are even fresult in number of scholars attending the Grammar that they are even fresult in number of scholars attending the Grammar that they are even at such as if tears could wash away despair; but they eave behind them a mighty though latent power, to eave behind them a mighty though latent power, to eave and save the heart which cheristies them.

"If in grief, or in any distress of mind, we cannot close these remarks more satisfactoric who will be the first of the cellege; while the first of the cellege; while the college while the number of scholars attending the Grammar that it is not sight and or in a side at a single many series of the cellege; while the cellege; while the number of scholars attending the Grammar that it is not sight and or ingle rorrowing heart rejuice the number of scholars attending the Grammar that it is not single rorrowing heart rejuice the number of scholars attending the Grammar that the or in the grammar that the or in the such as in it to single rorrowing heart rejuice the number of scholars attending the Grammar that the or in the such as in it to single rorrowing heart rejuice the number of scholars attending the Grammar that the or in the Grammar that the Grammar that the or in the such as a single rorrowing heart rejuice the number of scholars attending the feature of the College; while the Grammar that the Grammar that the Grammar that the or in the such as a single rorrowing heart rejuice that the Grammar that the Grammar

If, as the earth sends back in dew to Heaven If, as the earth sends back in dets to Heaven Some of the blossings which in showers were gi If thus the hearts from which our best joys flow, From us one rapture in return did know; Then, altho' partial minds alone approve, Not quite in vain, not fruitlessly we strove—And even you, whom love taught not, to prize Our efforts thus, who with the daily eyes Of common life those childish efforts saw, bay, did no voice some kind attention draw? No bearing face your wakening hearts employ No beaming face your wakening hearts employ And fill with interest even for a boy?

If so, our efforts have at least made less.

The chilling weight of this life's tediousness! Then not in vain, oh net in vain we strove, If we but woke one thought of human love, For this has given, in wisdom's eye, a worth To towliest things, o'er all the pride of earth! But one word more, relief perchance to you, To us most sad, that saddest word—Adicu!

We are gratified in extracting from the National Gazette of yesterday, the following just and well considered compliment to Washington Irving. He is received in private here in the city of his birth, with cordial welcome, and has already accepted the offer of a public dinner for Wednesday next, from his carly associates and old townsmen

Washington Irving has arrived at New York, af. ter a long absence from his native country, during which he has rendered it constant and rare service, by the great and brilliant enhancement of his literary fame, the solid value as well as peculiar charm of his works, and the uniform excellence of his private his works, and the uniform excellence of his private life and character. The American name has gained doubly through the author and the man, as the Scottish has been brightened with twofold honor by Sir Walter Scott. There is no reproach which ought to be deemed more painful to both parties, than that which the spirit of patriotism is obliged to cast upon an author of genius and renown, whose personal or of genius and ronown, whose personal is discreditable, or who has published what vitlate morals and taste. an author of history is dis

tends to vitlate morals and taste.

Mr. Irving is mentioned, in one of the New York papers, as late Secretary of the American logation. All dignity merely diplomatic fades and merges before his literary repute. The government has the most reason to be proud that he bore the title; to it the advantage accrues. When Hume accompanied Lord Horvey, and Dugald Stewart Lord Lauderdale, to Parki cach as a nomber of the British embassy, no one of the court, the political, literary or fashionable tircles, could see or think of the Secretary as such however accompanied and after as unch.

In the same capital, more attention and admiration In the same capital, more attention and admiration were given to Sir Walter Scott than to Mr. Canning; and to the laster, more in his capacity of graius, scholar and orator, than that of minister of state. So, the politician was nearly forgotten in M. de Chateaubriand on his visit to England, even in the elaborate public compliment of Mr. Canning; it was the gifted and illustrious author who was halled and incensed on every side. Intelligences of their endowments and exploits stand out in estimation boyond all adventitious rank or office-business—they have a higher existence and more general accaptance—they possess an absorbing distinction and superior meed.

"Levers admit not of a half resewn.

paired by the loss of an I,-in my mind, in the ad- of Ohio has also incorporated a company to co ministration of the type, a piece of false economy, struct a Railread from Dayton to Portland, but the

A writer in a morning paper, which I have just stock is not yet taken. read, mentioning the unhappy occurrence of death The State of Indiana has made Legis'ative proviby poison, tells us that not more than half an hour sion for puting her Canal under contract at the open. had transpired between the taking of the deadly ing of the spring. As soon as this work com

make it, or he would have avoided the bad grammar Illinois River to Lake Peorie. At no very distant in the first line, and the humble expletive, as I view period a Railroad will no deubt be located between it. "my friend" in the second. Suppose we try to it, "my friend" in the second. Suppose we try to mend it-

When truth or virtue an offence endures, The offence at once becomes both mine and yours. Tuesday evening.

[FOR THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.] I am sorry to find your correspondent "Logos

notwithstanding his criticisms on your English, so

dialogue 2d. Should you find time from your other duties to look at the Satire in question, I beg leave, with all due humility, to ask you to read the remainder of it to the end; and if you can recollect anything finer in its way, in our or any other literature, have the goodness to mention it. Mr. Adams made a trifling error in his quotation; but on the whole he was right.

Yours. A CONSTANT READER. Wednesday evening.

(FOR THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.)

ling up with civilized inhabitants, devoted to agriculture, commerce and the arts.

Like all others; this vast country will have its great points for the concentration of commerce, and its small ones, but some one point larger than any other.

From a view of the whole, it appears to have been dictated by the wisdom, which placed bounds to the waters and dry land, that nearly all of the surplus products of this country could be collected at the waters and of Lake Erie, and from thence pass off to New York and Montreal, to be exchanged for market. Montreal is in a foreign dominion and "Lecters admit not of a half renown.

They give you menting or they give a crown.
No work evergained true fame or evercess, But what did honor to the same of your paper containing Mr. Adams's Report. It is very long, but I was pleased to have it all at once; and its longth did not at all tire me.

You will notice, if you please, that I give the nature above respected character, his proper same, and do not call him Mr. Adams' though you your part of the 17th, which is now before me; neither do as y Mr. Adams' Roport. I must implore you to let me have my two se, as I know has been hinted to you paper of the 17th, which is now before me; neither do as y Mr. Adams' Roport. I must implore you to let me have my two se, as I know has been hinted to you paper of the 17th, which is now before me; neither do as y Mr. Adams' Roport. I must implore you to let me have my two se, as I know has been hinted to your party, in such imstances as Stevens's Wharf, Jones's Lane, St. Thomas's Church. I am foolish unough to be rather sensitive on this point, and, as Hamlet says, wisk you to "reform it allogated," code of the lands granted by the United States.

The give you mention of column of your paper of the country. Besides the following will show the artificial improvements of the greatest city in the world.

With these view, and by a currency examination of the country it will be obvious that at the following will show the artificial improvements of the map of the country, it will be obvious that at the following will show the artificial improvements of the map of the country, it will be obvious that at the following will show the artificial improvements of the map of the country, it will be obvious that at the following will show the artificial improvements of the map of the country. All the water natural "advantages when the following will show the artificial improvements of the map of the country. All the water of lands are a state of the map of the country is the weeter of land, to make a canal from the make a canal from th

is quietly submitting to have its constitution im- to finish it, by the addition of a Railroad. The State

root and the fatal consequence.

Apropos, of the Report. The couplet at the cad—unde derivatur? The thought I consider fine, but far beyond the poetry. Mr. A. did not navigate the Wabab—and they also navigate the wabab — and th

It is now a matter of current conve linois and several meetings have been held relative to this Railroad and its extension eastwardly along the valley of the Wabash, across the summit level at Fort Wayne and down the valley of the Miami River to Lake Erie. It will be readily perceived by a view of the map of the county, that this route will afford a very direct course from St. Louis, at the great ence of great River to Lake Erie.

notwithstanding his criticisms on your English, so ignorant of one of the best writers of his language, as to ask from whom Mr. Adams quoted Pope's lines, "When truth or virtue an affront endures, "The affront sinine, my friend, and should be yours."

He will find them in the Epilogue to the Satises, dialogue 2d. Should you find time from your Lawrence. In those discharging into the Calf of the Satisms, the state of the Bay of St. Lawrence, to those discharging into the Gulf of

> As a matter of minor importance the Territory of Michigan has laid out a road from near the point of discharge of the Miami River into Lake Erie, to in-tersect the United States road from Detroit to Chicage, with a view to cross the Peninsula from Lake Erie to Lake Michigan at this point. A petition is now before Congress to grant funds to make this road. If this fails, it will be effected by individual enterprize. There are several petitions before Congress for improvements in roads, which are not noticed in this article.

The Great West presents more surface peculiarly (FOR THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.)

THE GREAT WEST.

By the Great West, we mean the country bounded by the Comberland Mountains South, the Rocky Mountains West: the line of Upper Canada North, and North East, and the castern line of Ohio and Kentucky east.

The Great West presents more surface peculiarly adapted in form, and in the component purts of its soil, to the suppert of animal and vogetabe existence, than any other country of equal extent on this continent, if not on this globe. It is all of secondary formation, and the principal part, charged with sulphate of line, (Plaster of Paris,) and is espable under the same culture of throwing of a greater surplus than any other region. This country is not Kentucky east.

This country is not less abundantly supplied with the products of the ness, known only to savages; to day it is rapidly filling up with civilized inhabitants, devoted to agri.

seconding to the mouth of the Illinois, and by a passage up this river arrive at the place of destination on the 15th of April, and return to the mouth of the Miami by the last of May. During this time or a greater part of it, the passage to Chicago by Detroit and the Lakes is closed by ice. These facts show the vast importance of the location at the mouth show the yast importance of the location at the mouth of the Miami river, and that ultimately it must be one of the principal points of exchange of the su olas preductions of the Great West. X. Y. Z.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATER FROM FRANCE .- By the Havre packet ship from Havre, we have our regular Paris files to the 10th ult., and by the Splendid from Bremen, there are Paris dates to the 13th. The material extracts and translations from these papers follow.

The spread of the Cholera was very alarming, and ecific system of treatment as yet, had been as certained. Still the mortality was not as great a in England: there, the deaths were in the proportion of one half; in France, they exceed a little one third.

Of political news there is little of moment. The affair at Ancona seems to remain for peaceful adjustment. The report via Bayonne of Don Pedro's fleet having been off Lisben, is abourd upon the face of it.

FRANCE.
PARIS, April 9-In 24 hours from the 7th April, at the same hour on the 8th, there were 826 new easesof cholera, of which 509 were males, and 317

omales. Deaths not specified. Official Sanitary Bulletin of the 9th. ber of new cases is greater to-day, but the physi-cians are almost unanimous in asserting a very perceptible diminution in the malignity of the dis-There has been a great number of deaths ey are principally of persons who have been sick for some days.

sick for some days.

To morrow the new Hospitals of the Grenier Don Pedro d'Abodance and Bens Hommes will be in operagiver tion. The subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers continue. Those of to-day amount to 32, 724 francs. His Majesty has placed at the disposal of the Prefecture of the Seine, 1000 matrasses, and great quantities of other descriptions of bedding.

The subscription of pedroses fram noon of April Bologny.

succeeding day goes to increase the public approhension. It is painful to notice the departure of
almost all those whose business or relations do not
confine them to the city. From yesterday noon to
10 o'clock this morning, we learn that the number of
new cases, including those in private dwellings as
well as in the hospitals, amounts to 1,075, and of
deaths to 455. If we add to this number those of
tion of Ancona, it was in itself an event. He stated
the French eral expensions liberty is granted; no one shall be arrested except
the reliable their functions, liberty is granted; no one shall be arrested except
the reliable their functions, liberty is granted; no one shall be arrested except
there as whose business or relations do not
confine them to the city. From yesterday.

ROME, 24th March.—M. de St. Aulaire had an
addience with the Pope the day before yesterday.

Well as in the hospitals, amounts to 1,075, and of
deaths to 455. If we add to this number those of
tion of Ancona, it was in itself an event. He stated
the French eral expenses of the Empire in due proportion. The

The Baron of Montville, Peer of France.
M. Musset-Pathay, Major General of Division.
The lady of Colonel Chateau.
Count de Coetlosquet, Peer of France.
Dr. Lereux, dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

Dr. Petit, Surgeon of the Hospital of Gros Caillon

The alarm is great in the fashionable quarters of

There has been circulated on Change to-day, the following bulletin relative to the health of the Presi-sident of the Council of Ministers:

10th of April, Half past 12.—The President has had a good night, and slept several hours. This morning he is better. Every hour increases the confidence of the physicians, and affords indications of

returning health."

Notwithstanding this bulletin, every body perceives that it will be impossible for M. Casimir Perrier to resume the direction of the Cabinet for some time. M. d'Argont will be charged, in the interim, with the duties of Minister of the Interior.

Grenelle is the place, next to Paris, where the Cholera has made the greatest ravages. It is lamentably true that the number of victims is proportionably greater in that commune, than in any other place where the disease has made its appear-

HAVRE April 11 .- It is stated that a case of Chole ra has occurred at Bolbac; but nothing as yet leads us to suppose that the report has any foundation.

PARIS April 12.—In the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Commerce asked for an extraordinary load of 2 00 000 france for the purpose of carrying into effect certain measures against the Cholera.

SPAIN.

last broken its silence relative to the expedition of Don Pedro. It contains a long article against mixed promulgating the organic law for that purpose, of governments, wherein it is attempted to show that the Emperor Don Pedro must necessarily fall: that his

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, April 11 .- Day before yesterday the Minister of Foreign Affairs, communicated to Chamber of Representatives, two new protoco the London conference. In these the Plenin traries of Austria, Russia and Prussia, demand ther delay before ratifying the Treaty of the 15th of November. To this demand our Plenipotentiary as declared himself unauthorized to con

Extract of a letter of 12th April, from Brussels Extract of a letter of 12th April, from Brussels
You are without doubt anxious to know what effect the last diplomatic note of the London Conference (called protocol 56.) which was received here on the 9th, has produced among us. The first moment (as it came rather unexpected) it caused considerable surprize, which was increased by a mysterious secret assion of the Chamber of Representatives, but now this has passed away, and we are only busy with our preparations for war. In the Department of War, an unexampled activity prevails. The strictest instructions are sent to all divisions of the army to be in complete readiness to meet the enemy. A new battery of artillers is or meet the enemy. A new battery of artillery is or-ganized, and Licut. Col. Pruszynski, who had gone o Paris to engage officers of artillery from amongst the Poles now there, has been re-called. A number of Poles are taking service in the Infantry and Cavalry regiments.

The hesitation on the part of Russia-for it all springs from Russia-to ratify the twenty-four articles of the Five Powers, taken in connection with the fact now proclaimed, of her purpose to destroy the nationality of Poland, and incorporate that and Berlin, April 12.—A Cabinet order has become known to the public directing that the Reserve Regiments shall again be increased to the war-footing, viz. from 678 men per regiment, to 1002.

cation from Warsaw of 28th March, in the Berlin Madrid, March 30 .- The Court Journal has at State Gazette, furnishes the Manifesto of Nichols

d'Abodance and Bens Hommes will be in operation. The subscriptions for the relief of the sofferer continue. Those of to day amount to 32, 724 france. His Majesty has placed at the disposal of the Prefecture of the Seine, 1000 matrasses, and great quantities of other descriptions of bedding.

The number of new cases frem noon of April 8th, to the same hour on the 9th, is 1020, viz: males 633, females 387. Doaths 385, viz: males 563, females 132. Total cases from the commencement of the disease, 4,923; deaths 1,879.

Pars, April 10.—The Cholera occupies almost exclusively, public attention here; it centinues its ravages with an intensity which surpasses all previous expectations. The official bulletin of each visit expectations are as follows:

"Poland is forever united with the Russian Empire, of which it forms an integral part. The king-dom shall have its separate administration, its commission of the Constitutional Charter which he gave to the Constitutional Charter whic

we'll as in the hospitals, amounts to 1,075, and of deaths to 455. If we add to this number those of the subjects, which may be expected to the subjects, which may be expected to the subjects, which may be expected to the subjects, and those which may be expected to the subjects, and those which may be expected to the subject to some indispensable restrictions—the continue to the subject to some indispensable the subject to some indispens

Later from Europe.—By the ship Thomas Dick-insen, from Leverpool, we have, through the attention of Captain Anthony, the London Morning Chronicle of 11th uls. The dates from Paris are to the 9th, and they show a rapid progress of the Cholera in that metropolis. M. Cassimir Perrier, M. Parella of the 29th, gives a list of Names of Vessels warned of Briga Alpine, Particular from Leverpool, we have, through the attention of Austrian troops amounting the master; Gov. Codrington, John Dennus; Enterprise Lewis; Magoun, Hallett—all from N. York.

All these corps (says the letter,) have merely passed through on their way towards Ancona. The day after to morrow we expect 200 artillery men with congress of the Cholera in that metropolis. M. Cassimir Perrier, M.

Pacella verse of the 29th, gives a list of Names of Vessels warned of .—Briga Alpine, Particular in the top of Vessels warned of .—Briga Alpine, Particular in the lera in that metropolis. M. Cassimir Perrier, M. Royer Collard, the Minister of the Interior, and othor distinguished persons, had been attacked with it The new cases on the 7th were 717 in number-the total since the commencement (about ten days) 3077-the double 1199.

In London the new cases on the 9th were 39 and elsewhere in Great Britain 54. It had ceased to be an object of alarm, and almost of attention in England.

The Reform Bill was yet vigorously debating in House of Lords. The Chronicle of Wednesday, the

11th, thus speaks of it:—
The debate on the second reading of the Reform
Bill is again adjourned. It would appear that some expectations were entertained by Ministers that the discussion might terminate last night; for Earl Grey, in a circular to the supporters of the Bill, pres-sed a full attendance in anticipation of a division. All sorts of reports are in circulation on the subfor Earl

against metilation in its subsequent steges. The loake of Buckingham, by strengthening the minority, may thus unintentionally be the means of promoting real reform.

No Peers had been created, and, according to the city accounts of the 10th, all turiness was at a stand till the fate of the bill could be ascertained.

The extracts from the French papers lead to the ayes 15—nays 6. troops, to drive the French from Ancona. In

Yesterday another Election was held throughout Papal troops, to drive the French from Ancona. In Yesterday another Election was held throughout this State, for Governor, Lieut. Governor, and ten Senators, and the French having guns and men smooth to defend it, and the sea open to them for made. We have received returns from 25 towns, which gave the following result; for Gov. Arnold, avoidable. Should the Austrian battsflore subgrete (Anti-Masonic) 598. The votes of the remaining that first, it may light up the torch of war in Euclidean and the sea open to them for made. We have received returns from 25 towns, which gave the following result; for Gov. Arnold, (Nat. Rob.) 2903; Fanner. (Adm.) 2151; Sprague, (Anti-Masonic) 598. The votes of the remaining said, rejected the noninations, made by the President of two Judges in Florida—vice Judges Brock.

[From the Constitutionnel of Sunday, April 8.]
Billoura, March 28.—(Private correspondence
of the Constitutionnel.)—We are here in a cruel
state of anxiety. All the Papal troops have investad Ancona, in the first line, at the distance of three four leagues. The Austrians have quitted the sta which are already occupied by the Papal tops, so that they support them on the second so; they occupy the little fortress of Spoleto. It still affirmed that a cores is on its way to Civita ochia. It is also affirmed that the Papal troops ill attempt to storm the place affer having support which must be attended with great loss and incon line; they occupy the little fortress of Spoleto. It is still affirmed that a core is on its way to Civita 30th ultimo an armed force consisting of one frigate of 42 guns, a brig of 18, and a small schooner, all under Terceira colors, and acting for Donna Maria moned the French, and that they will be supported by the Austrians, who will give them all possible assistance in case of need. This report, which is circulated everywhere, even at Ancona, has excited by the Admiral (Sertorius) from entering under the great enthusiasm in Romagna. The inhabitants of Ancona have protested that they would take pars with the French. The Austrian officers affirm that the removal of this obstruction, but without effect, and will retire, because they cannot resist section with the Admiral has ended selves to so shameful a defeat. It is evident that in my protesting in the strongest manner against this latter will retire, because they cannot resist so the removal of the stock of the Louisville and requirements of the stock of the stock of the consideration.

A British frigate is now lying here for the protection.

"People here are fully convinced that the French will be attacked in their position at Ancona; and it is very generally believed that the operations will commence on the 31st. The Papal troops who occupy the most advanced posts, are to summon the the French in the Pope's name to evacuate the for-tress; if they refuse, the papal troops will attack, after claiming the assistance of the Austrians, who will thus appear only as the auxiliaries of the Pope.

[From le Nouvelliste of Sunday.]
GENOA MARCH 31.—We have the melancholy task of announcing the death of her Majesty Queen Maria Theresa, relict of Charles Emanuel, the last King of Sardinia, but one which took place on the 29th, at four in the morning, after a few days' illness
-[Gazette de Genoa]

HOME AFFAIRS.

Connection.—On Thursday afternoon, the House of I have the honor to remain Sir, your very obedient.

All sorts of reports are in circulation on the subject of a division. Some think that the motion of the Duke of Buckingham will have the effect of depriving Ministers of several votes. The general persuasion, however, is, that Ministers will carry the second reading by a small majority. Provided only there he a majority, the smaller the better, as it will reader it the more necessary to secure the Bill House. The result was as follows:

Connection.—On Thursday afternoon, the House I have the honor to remain Sir, your very obedient. Servant.

R. T. Sertorius.

V. Ad. and Com..in-Chief of Her Meet Faithful Maj'v's Naval Forces.

To G. Perival, Esq., Consul Gen'l U. S.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to examine into the charge made by Mr. Standerst, was the candidate of the Jackson party in the against Maj. Earon and Gen. Housey.

	THE PERSON NEW CONTROL	1st bal.	2d bal.	3d bal.
6	Nathan Smith,	75	98	123
	Samuel A. Foot,	51	46	1 1 17
	Andrew T. Judson,	49	53	Company.
	Shattering,	30	8	81
	Majority for Nathan	Smith-4	2.	

The Senate on Friday confirmed the above vote

OFFICIAL. - DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

To the Honorable Edward Livingston, Secretary of
State, Washington.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATE
Madeira, April 6, 1832. SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Ameri can trade to this place has suffered an interruption which must be attended with great loss and incon

oncur to the utmost of their power in investoption. Yesterday morning wagons loaded
tion of the trads of her nation, but only one English
orn, which were stopped on the road to An
came back to this city.

The senate then proceeded to he does were
on Executive business, and when the does were
tion of the trads of her nation, but only one English
opened—
The senate then proceeded to he does were
on the utmost of their power in investtion of the trads of her nation, but only one English
opened—
The senate then proceeded to her does were
on the utmost of their power in investtion of the trads of her nation, but only one English
opened—
The senate then proceeded to her does were
on Executive business, and when the does were
on the trade of the utmost of the investment of the united states, for
not having provisions or warlike stoes on board no
holding the Circuit Court of the United States, for
objection was made to her entrance, and therefore
the western District of Louisiana, which was read

State. Washington.
Consulate of the United States, &
Madeira, 9th April, 1832.

Six : I have the honor to inform you that writing on the 6th instant, I have rece of the blockade from Admiral Sertorius, a notice

copy of which I now enclose.
I have the honor to be, Sir, with the greatest respect, your most obedient servant,

GEO. PERIOAL, Acting Consul of the U.S.

Her Most Faithful Majesty's Frigate Donna Maria, off Funchal, April 6th, 1832.

Sir: The Island of Madeira, consequently the Port of Funchal, being is a state of close blockade by a portion of the Navel forces of fler Most Faithful Majesty Donna Maria, I beg leave to give you notice of the same; also to add that as Histoperial Majesty, Don Pedro, in the name of the Queen, has no wish to inconvenience aentral commerce, he has in ited the restrictions to such careces as believe to the energy, or that may in any merce, he has lin ited the restrictions to such car-goes as belong to the enemy, or that may in any way be considered as warlike stores or provisions.

tempt to defraud the government, in a contemplated contract to furnish rations to the Emigrating Indians :

Mr. Stanberry, of Ohio.

Mr. Drayton, of South Carolina. Mr Everett, of Massachuaetts.

Mr. Everett, of Masses.
Mr. Wayne, of Georgia.
Mr. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania.
Mr. White, of Louisiana.
Hubbard, of New Hampshire.

Mr. Everett and Mr. White were afterwards

dent, of two Judges in Florida-vice Judges Breckenridge and Smith. The nominees were Mr. Biddle, rejected 29 to 12, and Mr. Brice, by an even vote. So says the correspondent of the Daily Advertiser, and the main fact is stated also by the National In telligender.

The APPORTIONMENT BILL has, it will be seen assed in the Senate—that body having receded

"This very day, too, at three o'clock, an officer the arrived went to the Town-hall, and asked how any horseen the town would lodge. He was analy horseen the town would lodge the blockade against vossels with such acknowledge the blockade against vossels with such that there were portioned for hundred; but a said that there were portioned as the troops that were to a rive would remain sametime.

To day three b. Italians of Austrian infautry and we squadrons of any arrived from Modens with we squadrons of any arrived from Modens with we entry four pieces of arts, ery, ten of which are bat tring cannon. To morrow we expect some more batteries with Congreve rockels. There are 30.000 Assirians at Milan, and sontracts are been made objected to the rest.

Gro. Person, Acting Censul of the U. S.

To the western District of Louisiana, which was read the western District of Louisiana, which was read to be western District of Louisiana, which was read to the western District of Louisiana, which was read to be western District of Louisiana, which was read to be western District of Louisiana, which was read to be western District of Louisiana, which was read to be western District of Louisiana, which was read to be western District of Louisiana, which was read to be western District of Louisiana, which was read to be western District of Louisiana, which was read to be western District of Louisiana, which was read to be western District of Louisiana, which was read to be well as third time and passed.

In the House of Representative, Mr. Lewis Condict, of New Jersey, asked unanimous consent to the western District of Louisiana, which was read to be well as the western District of Louisiana, which was read to be well as the western District of Louisiana, which was read to be well as the western District of Louisiana, and the will asked how acknowledge the blockade against vossels with such a third

lives and persons of the Representatives of the Peo as an enemy. He could not, therefore, according Union, and 6000 extra copies of the report orders ple are now no longer safe, but are daily in jeoparto his ideas of propriety, give a vote upon the question, and he therefore asked the indulgence of the discharge their Representative duties.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Adams, the of doors, on account of the manner in which they discharge their Representative duties.

The request of Mr. B. was complied with by the House, and the question for suspending the rule with instructions to inquire and report what measures are necessary to protect the lives and persons

Apportionment Bill.

The could not, therefore, according Union, and 6000 extra copies of the report order.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Adams, calling on the President for copies of the instructions to our Charge d'Affairos, which resulted in the Trestynian for superding the rule of the instructions and persons are necessary to protect the lives are n

with instructions to inquire and report what measures are necessary to protect the lives and persons of the Representatives of the people in this House and to secure to them their constitutional privileges of freedom of speech and deliberation.'

Resolved, That said committee be further instructed to require into the committee of the committee

ted to inquire into the origin and extent of the conspiracy mani ested by recent menaces and murders

attempted against members of this House.

Resolved, That said committee be instructed to are into the truth or falsity of the rumour which charges the President of the United States with countenancing, directly or indirectly, by any ap-probation, opinion, or expression of his, any act of outrage and violence perpetrated against members of the House; and whether any language has been of the House; and whether any language has been used by him, tending to rebuke or censure it for its investigation of the circumstances of any assult on any of its Members.

Resolved, That said committee be instructed fur-Resolved, That said committee be instructed fur-ther to inquire and report, whether, from the or-igin and extent of this conspiracy, and from the characters who may appear to have engaged in it, either as principles or accessaries, a determination be not manifested, not only to overawe and intiate the Representatives of the People, but also to impede the progress of public measures, and to prevent the efficient legislation of Congress upon eat and important subjects yet undecided.

Resolved, That for the purpose of executing the

duties assigned said committee, power is hereby given them to send for persons and papers.

The question on suspending the rule in order to allow these Resolutions to be moved, was then ta

ken and decided as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Adams, C. Allan, Allison, Appleton, Armstrong, Arnold, Barnwell, Barstow, Isaac C. Bates, Branch. Briggs, Bullard, Burges, o'clock, and had met the two last days when the Cahoon, Choate, Coke, Collier, Lewis Condict, Silas Condit, Eleutheros Cooke, Bates Cooke, Cooper, Corwin, Coulter, Crane, W. Creighton, jr. John Dearhorn, Denny, Dewart, Dickson, Dod-Mr. McDuffie was satisfied fr m what he had under the company of the condity of the cond leage C. Bates, Branch. Briggs, Bullard, Burges, Cahoon, Choate, Coke, Collier, Lewis Condict, Silas Condit, Eleutheros Cooke, Bates Cooke, Cooper, Corwin, Coulter, Crane, W. Creighton, jr. John Davis, Dearborn, Denny, Dewart, Dickson, Doddridge, Elisworth, George Evans, Joshua Evans, Edward Everett, Horace Everett, Grennell, Heister, Highes, Huntington, Ingersoll, Kendall. Adam King, Letcher, Lyon Marshall, Maxwell, McDuffe, McKannan, Mercer, Newton, Pendletou, Prech. et., Potts, Randolph, John Reed, Root, Russell, Semmes, W. B Shepard, Slade, Southard, Stanberty, Storrs, Sutherland, Taylor, Tompkins, Tracy, Vance, Vinton, Washington, Watmough, Wilkin, Elisha Whittlesey, F ederick Whittlesey, Edward D. White, Williams, Young—81.

Relage Reardsley, Belt, assented.

D. White, Williams, Young—81.

Mr. Adams suggested that the best course would be fix on Wednesday—to which Mr. McDuffisson. Angel, Ashley, James Bates, Beardsley, Bell, Bergen, Bethune, John Blarr, Boon, Bouck, Bouldin, John Brodhead, John C. Brodhead, Bucher, Burd, Cambreleng, Carr, Carson, Chandler, Claiberne, Clement C. Clay, Clayton, Connor, Craig, Crawford, Daniel, Davenport, Warren R. Davis, Dayan, Doubleday, Drayton, Felder, Findlay, Fitzgerald, Gaither, Gilmore, Gordon, Griffin, Thomas H. Hall, Wim, Hall, Hammons, Hawkins, Hawkins, Hogae, Holland, Horn, Hobbard, Ihrie, Irvin, Jarvis, Jewett, R. M. Johnson, Cave Johnson, Kavanagh, Kennon, Lamar, Lausing, Leavitt, L. compte, Lewis, Mann, Mardis, McCoy, McIntire, McKay, G. E. Mitchell, Muhlenburg, Newanan, Nuckolis, Patton, Smith, Soule, Speight, Standifer, Stephens, Francis Thomas, Philemon Thomas, Wiley Thomas, Francis Thomas, Philemon Thomas, Wiley Thomas, Francis Thomas, Philemon Thomas, Wiley Thomas, Trancis Thomas, Philemon Thomas, Wiley Thomas, Wiley Thomas, Trancis Thomas, Philemon Thomas, Wiley Thomas, Wiley Thomas, Trancis Thomas, Philemon Thomas, Wiley Thomas, Trancis Thomas, Philemon Thomas, Wiley Thomas, Trancis Thomas, Philemon Thomas, Wiley Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Thomas, Wiley Thomas, T

Weeks, Wheeler C. P White, Wickliffe, Worthing ton—95.

Mr. Barringer, of North Carolina, rose and observed that he was in his place when the yeas and mays were taken, and distinctly heard I is name called, but had refrained from voting. He begget the indigene of the flouse now to explain the reason why he had not voted. It was a fact to the fermion of an amendment granting to the wildows of in the yeas and the same which there is not the heart of 1828 one had not voted. It was a fact to those from which the hill is to take off or twee already a fact well known, if not by newspaper report, at least to those from which the hill is to take off or which the hill is to take off or which the hill is to take off or which the hill is to take off the sum fixed at the off the design to call upon him, in the event of the investigation, which was the object of the resolution. Taking place; and whatever might be his position in the present administration, he ight it to be his duty to avoid even the appearance of screen in the first of the Scient of

Apportionment Bill. The House then Apportionment Bill, upon the motion of Mr. E. erett, to amend the amendment of the Senate .tt should be acted on as soon as possible. He moved that an order be entered that on Monday next the House resolve itself into the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, to take up that subject.

Mr. Adams was unwilling to object to the tion. The Committee of Manufactures expected to be able to report their bill en that day—which would be substantially founded upon the bill reported to the House by the Secretary of the Treasury. The only reason why he was not disposed to agree upo the day mentioned was, that he was not absolutel certain that the Committee would be able to repor

provionment Bill.

went into the consideration of the ill, upon the motion of Mr. E. the amendment of the Senate.—
rted the general principle of both mgth. Mr. Bates of Maine, then us question, which was sustained call of the House, which, after it Everett, to amend the amendment of the Senate.—
Mr. Everett supported the general principle of both amendments at length. Mr. Bates of Maine, them moved the previous question, which was sustained Mr. Clay moved a call of the House, which, after it had proceeded through the first stage, was suspended. The question—Shall the main question be now put? was carried, ayes 106 nows 68. Mr. Semmes moved an adjournment, which was lost—Ayes 30, Noos 152. The question of agreeing with the report of the amendment of the Senate, was then stated—Mr. Polk called for the Ayes and Noes, which were ordered. The question was taken and carried—Ayes, 134—Noes, 57. So the House disa, reed to the amendment of the Senate. Mr. McDuffiethen rose and said, the eyes of the whole country were fixed upon the doings of Congress in relation relative to toll-pates and toll-houses, which were related to the amendment of the Senate. Mr. McDuffiethen rose and said, the eyes of the whole country were fixed upon the doings of Congress in relation relative to toll-pates and toll-houses, which with had a mendment appropriating \$30,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the cumberland river was rejected, was taken and carried—the the amendment by reducing the appropriation \$30,000; the amendment was adopted, ayes 83, notes 74, notes 40. Mr. Letoher then modified the amendment by reducing the appropriation \$30,000; the amendment was adopted, ayes 83, notes 74, notes 40. Mr. Letoher then modified the amendment by reducing the appropriation \$30,000; the amendment was adopted, ayes 83, notes 74, notes 60. Mr. Kekenaan then moved an amendment of \$30,000; the amendment was adopted as a mendment of the Senate. Mr. McLetoher then moved to substitute \$150,000 instead to the amendment of the sum originally moved, which had a mendment appropriation to the cumberland river was rejected, was taken and carried—the first the amendment of the sum originally moved, which had a mendment appropriation of the cumberland river was rejected, was taken and carried—the Ayes, 134—Noes, 57. So the House disa reed to the amendment of the Senate. Mr. McDuffie then rose and said, the eyes of the whole country were fixed upon the doings of Congress in relation to the Tariff. It was of the deepest importance that the should be acted on as soon as possible. He more ment, and it was adopted, ayes 90, noss 72. Mr. Gilmore moved an amendment appropriating 810. 000 for the improvement of the navigation of Alle ghany river, which was lost. Mr. Verplanck moved an amendment appropriating \$2,700 for building and repairing bridges upon the military road in Maine. Mr. Wickliffe moved to amend the amendment by striking out the word "military."

Mr. Drayton explained—the road was leid out expressly for, the convenience of a military post at

Houlton

Houlton.

Mr. Adams asked if the road was in that pert of Maine which would remain to the United States?

Mr. Anderson was sorry to hear that question. Had the gentleman been better acquainted with the geography of Maine, no part of the territory of that would probably have been in dispute.

Mr. A. State would probably have been in dispute. Mr. A. fully explained the situation of the road, which was, he said, nearly one hundred miles from the contested territory.

Mr. Adams said he should vote for the read which

Mr. Adams said he should vote for the road water was originally a military one, but now might be called a negotiable road. He knew something of the gas graphy of Maine as it was what it might be, he not ther knew nor desired to know. This road was presperly called a military road before the martial arder of Maine had cooled down. As that State now proposed a negotiation to see how much it could get for a part of its territory, any other title would be as proper for this road as a military road.

The question on Mr. Wickliffe's motion to smend, was lost.

The amendment was carried—Yeas 79 -Nays 49.
Mr. Letcher moved a proviso limiting the com-

Mr. Letcher moved a provise limiting the compensation of the superintendent of the improvements upon the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to \$3000.

Mr. Polk said this bill had been originally reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, with appropriations amounting to 30,000 dollars—it had already grown to 1,100,000 dollars, and the longer it remained before the House, the more it would probably increase. As he should feel bound to vote against the bill as it now stood, he could not move the previous question—but would suggest to its

against the bill as it now stood, he could not move
the previous question—but would suggest to its
friends the propriety of putting some limitation to
these amendments.

Mr. Ingersoll said he believed every important object had been embraced in the bill, and though he had
been reflectant in supporting the previous question,
the now though it necessary. He made that motion,
which was sustained by the House

bean reluctant in supporting the previous question, be now thought it necessary. He made that motion, which was sustained by the House.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a hird time, ayes 102, noes 66—to-morrow was named. Mr. Archer said it was very important to many clutizens who were interested in the claims under the French Convention, who had been deprived of their money for twenty years, that the bill on that subject he act of on. He moved the House go into Committee on that bill.

tee on that bill.

Mr. Vance said important questions would arise on that bill, which he was unwilling to go into at so late an hour, and moved that the House adjourn-

brace the same, or so many; objects as are contained in the bill of Mr. H.] Ayes 26, noes 24.

The Apportionment Bill, as returned from the lector of Wiscassett, which he continued till the expiration of the boiler the boiler the boiler the boiler than the provided up, and kept in some conspicuous part of the said boat for the information of the public;—and for each and every inspection and test of the boiler the bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the length, and finally the Senate recorded from their amendment, and the bill was read a third time and alexandria Canal Company, which was carried.—
The further consideration of the bill was postponed to Friday next.

The bills reported from the Committee on Saturday, were then taken up, and the amendments for siture of license; the other he shall cause to be sund kept in some conspicuous part of the said boat for the information of the public;—and for each and every inspection and test of the boiler and every inspection and test of the boiler and and every inspection and test of the boiler and every inspection of the said boat for the information of the boiler and kept in some conspicuous part of the said boat for the information of the bulle curve of wiscassett, which he continued till the exportation of the bulle to norning business.—

The House of Representatives, Mr. Slade resumed his specific upon the color of wiscassett, which he continued till the exportation of the bulle the exportation of the bulle transfer of the information of the bulle read and every inspection and test of the information of the bulle and to read and every inspection and test of the bulle transfer of the hour allotted to norning business.—

The House of Representatives, Mr. Slade resumed his posted up, and kept in some conspicuous posted tives-ayes 24, noes 19.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Slade addressed the Hou e on the Wiscas onie, after which, the flouse suspended the

A Bill concerning patents and useful inventions.

A Bill to amend several acts for the establishmen of the territorial government of Florida.

A Bill to exempt ver mels from Portugal from pay -and a bill to authorize the sale of nent on toppage certain public lands in the State of Ohio.

The House then on motion of Mr. McDuffie, went Union, and took up several Bills making appropriations to carry into effect, provisions in Indian treaties, &c. for annuities, with wh remainder of the day. ities, with which they were occupied for the

Monday, May 21.

In the Sanata, a great number of private hills were the on. The bill to authorize the publication of a creatupe editon of the Laws of the United States as taken up, and amended, so as to embrace the up, and amended, so as to embrace the

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Adams said, as the expectation of the report from the Committee of Manufactures upon the Tariff, had been suggested, it was proper to give notice to the House that the rebe presented on Wednesday morning. Mr. Polk, by unanimous consent, offered the following resolution :— Resolved, That the Clerk of this House cause to

be prepared and printed 10,000 cepies of the aggre-gate population of each county in the several States, taken from the returns of the 5th census, as correct

day, were then taken up, and the amendments forfeiture of license, and being subject to the penal-concurred in, and the bills, excepting the bill car-ties of running the boat without a license. Section

tonnage—and a bill to authorize the sale of bill to strike out the enecting clause of the bill. Mr. Drayton would inquire what part of the constitution contained the power of granting this donation? Section 12th requires every master and owner of a steamboat running in the night to the Whole on the state of the bill and that of the protective system, and owner of a steamboat running in the night to the whole object of the bill was to give \$40,000 to an artisan on condition that he take 60 apprentices who is, with which they were occupied for the large to labor far his honeft and to hoard and clothe Supreme Court.—At the present term of the Suare to labor for his benefit and to board and clothe themselves. He thought the proposition the most unblushing one be had ever heard of. Mr. Dearborn explained the course of bright in the second of plained the course of legislation in Congress on the viz. plained the course of legislation in Congress on the subject or introducing the productions of other countries. Mr. I). Went into a general explanation of the importance of encouraging this filature. This project stands in the same relation to silk that the Joseph P. Pierson, A. L. Robertson, Abraham D. use of the cotton gin does to cotton. Mr. Edward Russell, Edward Radeliff, John L. Stephens, William project stands in the same relation to silk that the use of the cotton gin does to cotton. Mr. Edward Everett inquired where the constitutional power of maintaining apprentices to the art of war at Wosell, Edward Radcliff, John L. Stephens, William K. Thorn, Robert Van Rensselaer, Jacob Van Winder, Joseph V. Wheeler, Joseph V. Whelan, Stephen C. Williams, Everett Wenman, Peter Wilson, from Mr. E. the question was taken and the motion lost, ayes 49, noes 68. The committee then rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House. The Speaker communicated to the House further returns from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the tariff, which were referred to William B. Aitkin, George F. Allen James Atternies of said Court, viz:—

same.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall

The Speaker laid before the House a communitation from the Secretary of the Treasury, accommanded with further returns on the subject of manucletures, which were referred to the committee on that subject.

The day being set apart for the transaction of said boat, and state his opinion of its opinion of its opinion of the suitang was devoted to it.—[Globe of leading of the sitting was devoted to it.—[Globe of leading of the sitting was devoted to it.—[Globe of leading of the sitting was devoted to it.—If the section of soundness; and he shall, moreover, provide him amining into the state and condition of the boiler of boilers of such boat or vessel, it shall be his duty.

Tuesday, May 22.

In the Senate the bills relative to the District of the person or persons who shall be to the duty of the person or persons who shall be the duty of the person or persons who shall be the duty of the boiler and manchinery, and make in the suit of the U. States Branch Bank at Fayettevilla note on the U. States Branch Bank at Fayettevilla amining into the state and condition of the boiler of boilers of such boat or vessel, it shall be his duty of the persons who shall be the duty of the person or persons who shall be the duty of the boiler of such such of the U. States Branch Bank at Fayettevilla note on the U. States Branch Bank at Fayettevilla note on the U. States Branch Bank for \$20, knowing it to be such. The Jury found the prisoner guilty; but long the person of such boat or vessel, it shall be his duty of the brief of the U. States Branch Bank for \$20, knowing it to be such. The Jury found the prisoner guilty; but long the person of such boat or vessel, it shall be his duty of the boiler of the U. States Branch Bank for \$20, knowing it to be such. The Jury found the prisoner guilty; but leading the person of such such and the person of the boiler of the U. States Branch Bank for \$20, knowing it to be such. The Jury found the prisoner guilty; but leading the person o

against the section repealing the postage paid on newspapers.

The Military Pension bill, which has been so long under discussion, was finally read a third time and discussion it was ordered to a third reading. The bill to renew the charter of the Bank of the United soil or boat duplicate certificates to that effect, started to passed in the House of Representatives, of which Mr. Hubbard has had the charge; nor is it expected to pass through that House, as it does not empered to a third reading. The bill to renew the charter of the Bank of the United soil or boat duplicate certificates to that effect, startes was taken up, on motion of Mr. Dallas, who ting therein the age of the said boilers;—one of which Mr. Hubbard has had the charge; nor is it expected to pass through that House, as it does not empered to a third reading. The bill to renew the charter of the Bank of the United soil or boat duplicate certificates to that effect, startes was taken up, on motion of Mr. Dallas, who ting therein the age of the said master and expressed a wish to address the Senate on the subject, but as the day was far spent, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Slade residued to sarry in steam; and if he shall be of colored to a third reading, were passed. The bill of the said machinery and boiler are sound and fit for use, and chinery and boiler are sound and fit for use, and chinery and boiler are sound and fit for use, and chinery and boiler are sound and fit for use, and chinery and boiler are sound and fit for use, and chinery and boiler are sound and fit for use, and chinery and boiler are sound and fit for use, and chinery and boiler are sound and fit for use, and chinery and boiler are sound and fit for use, and chinery and boiler are sound and fit for use, and chinery and boiler are sound and fit for use, and chinery and boiler are sound and fit for use, and chinery and boiler are sound and fit for use, and chinery and boiler are sound and fit for use, and chinery and boiler are sound and fit for

which were rendered to be the stipulations of certain Indian purpose, the engine shall be kept in motion sufficiently to work the pump, give the necessary supply Whole upon the bill for promoting the growth and of water, and keep the steam down to what it is manufacture of silk. Mr. Root moved sundry a under head-way, lessening also the weight upon the manufacture to the bill which were rendered pages. Collectors case, are successfully set apart for the besimes of the District of Columbia—and took up the bill, manufacture of silk. Mr. Root moved sundry a under head-way, lessening also the weight upon the summonly called the Internal Improvement Bill, manufacture of silk. Mr. Root moved sundry a under head-way, lessening also the weight upon the safety of \$200. Section 8th was propriations for the several roads, harbors, and removed of obstructions in Rivers, &c. which after being debated, was at length finally read a third time and passed. [The several places and objects for which the appropriations were unde, have been formerly stated in this paper.]

The following bills were severally read the third lost—ayes 34, nose 88.

Whole upon the bill for promoting the growth and of water, and safety and provide sunder head-way, lessening also the weight upon the safety and or very safety. Valve,—under head-way, lessening also the weight upon the safety valve,—under head-way, lessening also the weight upon the safety valve,—under head-way, lessening also the weight upon the safety valve,—under head-way, lessening also the weight upon the safety valve,—under head-way, lessening also the weight upon the safety valve,—under head-way, lessening also the weight upon the safety valve,—under head-way, lessening also the weight upon the safety valve,—under head-way, lessening also the weight upon the safety valve,—under head-way, lessening also the weight upon the safety valve,—under head-way, lessening also the weight upon the safety valve,—under head-way, lessening also the weight upon the safety valve,—under head-way, lessening also the weight upon the safety valve,—under head-way, lessening also the weight upon the safety valve,—under head-way, lessening also the weight upon the safety valve,—under head-way, lessening also the weight upon the safety valve,—under head-way, lessening also the weight upon the safety valve,—under head-way, lessening also the valve,—under head-way, lessening also the valve valve,—under headat—ayes 34, noes 88.

Section 11th provides that when two boats are about 7. Polk, with a view of testing the opinion of the to meet each other on a river above tide water, the section 11th provides that when two boats are about 11th provides that 11th provides that when two boats are about 11th provides that 11th House upon the constitutional power of granting a master and pilot of the descending boat, when with-bounty of \$40,000 to a young foreigner for the in troduction of a new art—which was, in his view, and permit the boat to float upon the current uptil troduction of a new art—which was, in his view, and permit the beat to float upon the current until entirely a matter of municipal regulation,—moved the ascending boat shall have passed. This being to strike out the enecting clause of the bill. Mr. done, the responsibility of steering clear of the de-

further returns from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the tariff, which were referred to the committee on manufactures. The House then adjourned.—[Globe.]

Safety of Steamboat Passengers.—Mr. Wickliffe.

Safety of Steamboat Passengers.—Mr. Wickliffe. taken from the returns of the 5th census, as corrected at the Department of State, setting forth in separate columns, the free, the slave, and the federal or representative population of each county.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Verplanek, from the committee of ways and means, offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House the regulations of the department and the instructions to Indian agents, respecting the disbursing and accounting for the appearance of Indian emigration.

Mr. Slade resumed his speech against the report of the judiciary committee, relative to the charge against the collector of Wiscasset, which he centing duntil the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business.

The House then dispured.

Globe.]

Safety of Steamboat Passengers.—Mr. Wickliffor Christian F. Buhler, John M. Bartlett, Daniel D. Christian F. Buhler, John D. Christian F. Buhler, John D. C

terfeit writing in evidence did not come within the statute in this case; but, after some remarks from the Court, the trial went on. After the conviction, the following entry was made, viz.:

the following entry was made, viz.:

"Upon the trial of this case, it occurred as a question, whether
the attempt to past the counterfeit bill in the indictment mentioned, knowing the same to be counterfeit, the said bill being signed with the name of John Huske, who had not at any time been
President of the Bank of the United States, but at the time of the
mid counterfeit bill, was the President of the Office of Discount
and Deposit of the United States at Fayetteville, and countersized with the same of John W. Sandford, who at no ones was
cashier of the Bank of the United States, but was at the data
forcand, Castlier of the said. Office of Discount and Deposit,
was an effence within the provisions of the Act, entitled. "An
Act to incorporate the Subscribers to the Bank of the U. States."
Upon which question, the Judges being divided in opinion, it is
ordered, that the same be certified to the Supreme Court of the
U. States for the opinion of that Court."

SUMMARY.

WASHINGTON IRVING, after a long absence, has re turned among us. His welcome will be most cordial.

Mr. Van Buren, it is said, was owing to the Cholera about leaving Paris for the Rhine, and descending that river to Holland, pass thence into England, and embark at Liverpool about 1st June.

The President has recognized Joseph A. Gordon a Vice Consul of Tuscany for the part of New York.

At the annual meeting of the New-York Institu-tion for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, held on the 15th inst. the following gentlemen were cho

pose of being sent to Liberia.

Pensacola, May 5, 1832.—The United States schooner Shark sailed on the 1st instant. The Eric and Fairfield are now lying off the Navy Yard, ready for sea, and only waiting a wind.

The following officers have been detached from the Eric since her arrival at Pensacola:

H. H. Rhodes, Lieutenant.

John C. Davidson, James H. North, Osmun Claiborne, Robert F. Pinckney, Geo. W. Harrison, Midshipmen.

Compliment to Mr. Livingston.—A 1st.

Compliment to Mr. Livingston.—A district in the north part of Guatemala, and also the chief town of the district, is to be called 'Livingston,' as a testimony of respect to the Hon. Edward Livingston, present Secretary of State at Washington, whose 'Penal Code' it is proposed to adopt in that Republic. What readers the compliment of greater value is, that it is conferred by an act of the Guatemalian go-

sen Officers of the Society:

James Milnor, D. D. President; Peter Sharpe, 1st letter dated Louisville, May 14:—"I have to inform vice President; John Slidell, 2d Vice President; you of a most destructive fire that occurred here last night. It commenced four or five doors south of

verment.

Destructive Fire at Louisville,—Extract from a Difference of the Society:

James Minor, D. D. President; Peter Sharp, 1st Vice President; John Slidell, 2d Vice President; Daniel E. Tyloo, Treasurer; Harvey P. Peet, Secretary.

Directors.—Robert C. Cornell, Timothy Hedges, James Lovett, William F. Mott, Charles Mapes, Rev. J. F. Schroeder, Lewis Seymour, James Smith, Martin E. Thompson, Peter S. Titus, RobertD. Weeks, Brittsia L. Wooley, Henry, J. Wyckoff, Heman Averill, James A. Burtus, John R. Wills, John W. Lawitt, John Outhout, Myndert Van Schnick, Rufus L. Lord.

The Weather.—A heavy rain commenced on Saturday night there was much injured, and the back steep shouse districtive of the was with thunder and lighting; we understand that about half past 6 o'clock the lighting struck and the double of the word of the was much injured, and the back steep shouse districtived in the other three were in an inclination was nutrilly disconting.

A block of seven two stery brick frost bouses, built together in Moorres street, was removed yesterds, morning, a sistance of seven few of the steam of the conformal of the shoulding was a scouphilated the home as a descendent of the market houses of the papers in jury; be there of them.— (Mercantile.)

Mercantile.]

A block of seven two stery brick frost bouses, built together in Moorres street, was removed yesterds, morning, a sistance of seven few of the seven from the conformal of the shouldings was a scouphilated. The moves of these buildings was a scouphilated the home as a descendent of the merchanics of the papers of the steam of the shoulding was a scouphilated. The moves of the seamboat North America, about nine o'clock last creaning, a passenger, in attempting toget ashers of the rock, and at the bottom without any sateriary to the second of the seamboat North America, about nine o'clock last creaning, a passenger, in attempting toget ashers of the seamboat North America, about nine o'clock last creaning, a passenger, in attempting toget ashers of the seamb

last evening, a passenger, in attempting to get ashore fell from the plank into the river, between the hoat and the dock. The cry of "a man overboard," was heard by National Johnson, (who is always at hand in such cases,) and Mr. Morgan of the Merchant's Line, by whose prompt exertions the life of a stranger was preserved. The traveler had on his pack, which weighed about 60 lbs. and had sunk once before his preservers reached him.—[Alb. Eve. Jour.]

Anornea.—Yesterday afternoon, a lad of eight or the years of age, was rescued from drowning by Mr. G. De Forest, shipjoiner, at the foot of Rector street. In the course of the forenoon, constable Pemberton found Sherman in a victualling cellar, and on him Mr. De F. heard the cries of the boy from his shop. Mr. De F. heard the cries of the boy from his shop, and running out, plunged into the river just in time to catch him as he was going down the third time.

Catch him as he was going down the third time.

[Alb. Dai. Adv.]

Drowned.—On Sunday, 12th inst. a man named Nathaniel Hescott fell from the deck of a sloep, near Gloucester Point, and was drowned. He had on dark pantaloons, check and flannel shirts, and spotted summer vost. His name and the figure of an eagle were marked upon one of his srms with India ink. He has left a wife and four children.—Should his body be found any information respecting it will be thankfully received by his distressed family, if left at Randelph's lumber 'yard, in Front above Callowhill-st.—[Phil. Chron.]

The store of Wurts, Musgrave & Wurts, No. 175 Market street, was broken open on Saturday or Bunday evening last, and goods to the value of one thousand dollars stolen therefrom. A reward of two hundred dollars is offered for the apprehension of the robbers.—[Phil. Enq.]

The Norfolk Beacon mentions that Mr. John Randolph's state of health is critical, and that he great number of beef cattle which were fed in the Scicould live but a few days longer. Vice Presidency, in the Charleston Courier.

Calonization.—The ship Jupiter, Capt. William Peters, sailed from Hampton Roads on the 14th inst. fer Monrovia, Africa, having 170 emigrants on board, of whom 94 were slaves transferred to the American Colonization. Society for the express purposed by the service of the last winder in the same Valley, will amount to twelve thousand.

The Manaion House of the last winder in Salem. Which will be in Salem. Which will be in Salem. Which will service the Salem. Which will be in Salem. Which will service the same Valley.

person.

[From the N. Orleans Mercantile Advertiser, 7th inst.]

A WONDER—It having become necessary to open one of the tombs in the Catholic burial ground, to inter another body in the same tomb, the individuals opening the same were surprised to find that the body of a man which had been autombed five years, had still every appearance of recent death, the eafin and skroud had mouldered into dust; and there, bare and exposed, laid the body, after five years entomberent. When the persons moved the body to make room for the ceffin which was to be placed in the same vault, the bloed ran in its natural state from under the same. This information has been given to us by a gentleman whose veracity may be relied upon.

[From the Quebec Gazette.]

nearly 600 pieces. What appears most singular is that many of them are divided into halves and quarters, which evidently show that at that remote period these divided parts were circulated as halfpenes an farthings.—[Bury Herald.]

Bells were formerly baptised, annointed, exercised and blessed by the Bishop of the Diocese; the favorite appellation of Tom, applied to several large bells arose probably from their having been named in honor of Thomas à Beckett. The practice of consecrating bells was introduced by Pope John XIV. A.D. 968, and their supposed uses are described in the old Monkish lines:

Funera plango, fulgura frange, Sabbatta pango,
Excito lentos, dissipo ventos Paco amentos,
hus translated by Fuller:
Funera plango
Men'a death I tell

Men's death I tell By doleful knell-Lightning and thunds Fulgura frango. I break asunder. On Sabbath, all' To Church I call. Sabbatta pango. Excito lentos. The sleepy head I raise from bed, The winds so fierce Dissipo ventos. I do disperse. Men's cruel rage

Men's cruel rage
I do assuage,
Lando Deum verum, plebem voce, congrego cli
rum, defunctos ploro, pestem fugo, festa decerothat is, I praise the true God, call the people, cor
vene the clergy, lament the dead, dispel pastilene
and grace festivals,

by a former wife, who has but recently returned af. n absence of many years from this region. He im-ediately fied and has not as yet been apprehended. The marderer was so near to his victim that her

head and neck are literally torn to peices. The family lived unhappily, and no doubt the fatal deed had its origin from this cause.

pulation of Tennessee, according to ished in the Nashville Republican, i The total population of Tenness ment published in the Nashville Republishin, 1951. Of this number 538,070 are white, 142,368 684.951 slaves, and 4513 tree colored persons.

MISCELLANY.

[From Time's Telescope for 1832.]
"To sequire a correct idea of magnitude, we must exceed some elevation, from whence a prospect might be obtained of an uninterrupted horizon; here would be displayed an extent of view, stretching forty miles in every direction, forming a circle eighty iles in diameter, consequently one hundred and fifty in circumference, and an area of five thousand square miles. This, then, would be one or the largest ubjects that the eye could grasp at one time; but, large as it is, it would require forty thousand such prospects to constitute the whole surface of the earth; but this is comparatively nothing; for one of those glittering points which ornament the celestial conopy (Jupiter), is fourteen thousand times larger than the earth, and the sun 1,384,480 times larger than our terrestrial globs! Here, then, the imagimation begins to be overpowered at an early step of thousand years to reach the earth! The telescope the comparison; for there are, it is probable, an has discovered thousands of these clusters of stars hundred million of such bodies as the sun within the from those that are distinctly seen and of considers

" Intimately connected with the idea of magni tude is that of space—space, the theatre of astronomical science. When the midnight sky is refined
by frost, the deep azure canopy is seen to be thronged with glittering points, which we call stars. It ed with glittering points, which we call stars. e are at an immense distance for were we to travel in the direction towards which they lie, they would not increase their apparent magnitude, which is the case with those objects which we approach on the earth's surface. The diameter of the earth, therefore, is too small a scale with which to measure their distances; the diameter of the earth's orbit also fails in accomplishing the desired object. This amazing length of line (190 millions of miles) fails to in rease or diminish their This amazing length of line visual angle, or alter their relative positions to each other. Without availing ourselves of every step which reason and science afford, it will be readily admitted that space lies far beyond where the faintest star-beam may be supposed to indicate the verge of creation. To aid, however, the c To aid, however, the contemplation ion; the distance of two bodies from each other; the path along which a body moves; but the path described by a moveing body in a right line, has only length; space has also breadth and thickness, which latter may be called a solid space; keepness, which latter may be existed a solid supposed, let ing the mind intent on the figure thus supposed, let it be conceived, if possible, of an infinite dowing of in the three dimensions: of the infinite flowing of a line cach way: an infinite extension of a superfi-cies; an infinite redistion of a cube; but the mind falters in attempting to fathom this profound abyse Let there he described the largest circle that uncquation can conceive, and a tongent be drawn to this wast circle, and extended tell the powers of the this vast circle, and extended till the powers of the mind languish. Do we approximate a boundary? A whole creation and since grain; Speaks he to word, a thousand worlds are born! At ousand worlds in their dependent may renew the task; but in 1-lone and millions of years may the swiftest wing ergo on its vigorous anwearied fight in one directions. These bodies, vast in magnitude, infinite in number, at echool say—"Here, William, here's your cofference of the sepient public had until this time imagined that Kings eat up countries for dinner, and for coffee take colonies. Vast, then, somether their department of the sepient public had until this time imagined that Kings eat up countries for dinner, and for coffee take colonies. Vast, then, somether their department of the sepient public had until this time imagined that Kings eat up countries for dinner, and for coffee take colonies. Vast, then, somether their department of the sepient public had until this time imagined that Kings eat up countries for dinner, and for coffee take colonies. Vast, then, somether their department of the sepient public had until this time imagined that Kings eat up countries for dinner, and for coffee take colonies. Vast, then, somether their department of the sepient public had until this time imagined that Kings eat up countries for dinner, and for coffee take colonies. Vast, then, somether the sepient public had until this time imagined that Kings eat up countries for dinner, and for coffee take colonies. Vast, then, somether the sepient public had until this time imagined that Kings eat up countries for dinner, and for coffee take colonies. Vast, then, somether the sepient public had until the sepient public had until the sepient public had until the form of the sepient public had until t

Pr dail

At once it quite ingulfs all human thought; 'Tis comprehension's absolute defeat!

This wondrous space is replenished with rolling orbs of diversified forms, magnitudes, and constitutions. Is it not more easy to conceive that these glorious podies are infinite in their number, and interminably dispersed over the fields of space, than that they are placed in a void which bounds the am-plitude of creation? Let it, however, be supposed that there is a termination, and that a circle can be described and generated which would include the whole of mater.al existence; and that this spheri-cal universe is as vast as the imagination can grasp by either numbers or geometry—let the rein of fancy be given to the most vigorous mind in calculating the sum total of these suns, firmaments of suns, the systems of systems of suns-let the toil of comou ation be renewed your after year, with the aid the whole human race, and a continuation of the task be left as a legacy to posterity, to estimate the grand amount. In this imaginary calculation of the suns of the universe, it should be borne in mind that all are arranged in clusters; and that each cluster is as distant from each other in the same pro portion as two individual stars in a cluster may be from one another. The system of fixed stars to which our sun belongs is the Via Lactea, the extent f which is at least nine hundred times the distance of the nearest fixed star from our central orb - so istant is the extreme boundary of our cluster or nebula, that the light of a star placed at its farthest verge, though it travel with the velocity of twelve millions of miles every minute, would take up three has discovered thousands of these clusters of stars; hundred million of such bodies as the sun within the scope of modern instruments, each individual of she oxtent, to that are barely visible under the most velocity past conjecture. It is therefore probable these was a surface one mass; it would the most successful instruments. In estimating the most probably be but as nothing when compared with the number contained in this limited universe, when the most protected duration, ever revisit any part of the same curve or line it has moved over since the creation. ages had rolled over ages, it is evident a boundary would be approximated; for on the principle that matter is not infinitely extended, the task of nu-meration would at length be terminated, even though in an elernity of sime, if the phrase may be admitted: numbers could be applied to denote the aggregate. numbers could be applied to denote the aggregate. On the conclusion of the task, this stupendous fact would be evident, that this spherical universe suns and systems, limited in number, would bear no proportion to the vast void which a void, compared with which the fair fields of ation would be an atom; and from some distant point of space the whole of the vast assemblage would sink into the dim twinkling of a solitary star! But there is a consideration connected with this subject which renders it probable that matter is infinitely extended; for were the universe limited, the surrounding void would have no action on the bodies it environed; these would then exert all their gravitating force on each other; those system on the confines of creation would be less acted upon in one direction than another, without any attractive influ-ence to keep them in their position. In the other di-rection, these exterior systems would be most powere exterior systems would be most power. fully acted upon by the interior, which action would ultimately draw them towards the centre with ac celerated velocity, till the whole would ultimately rush together and form one immense mass of matter But when we admit that suns, and systems of sun are continued without end, we see a counterbalance of this action, an equilibrium preserved, and the mind seems to be relieved from a species of horror.

If this on error, his an error spring

From noble root, high thought of the Meet High,
But wherefore error? who can prove it such?

H that can set Omi, potence a b und.
Can man conceive beyond what God can do?

Not.ing but quite impossible is hard
He summs a into being with like case.

A whole creation and a single grain;
Speaks he tre word, a thousand worlds are born?

A trousand worlds? there's space for millions mura
And in what space can his great fat fail?

Darre not his glory a still brighter ray

The less is left to Chaos?

Strawberries, the growth of the gardens in the neighborhood of Baltimore, were abundant in the market of that city on Wednesday, at 37 1.2 cts. per quart.

We stop the press (says the Raleigh N. C. Register, of Friday last) is announce the perpetration of a shocking murder, in the immediate vicinity of this place, last night. About dark, as the wie of Mr. John Sugg was sitting in her own house, she was shot and instantly killed. There is no doubt that the deed was committed by a sen of her husband, the deed was committed by a sen of her husband, the deed was committed by a sen of her husband, the deed was committed by a sen of her husband, the deed was committed by a sen of her husband, the deed given the color of superheading and the tenants of space, are in rapid motion; but they what imagination can possibly conceive of that the previous directions and the tenants of space, are in rapid motion; but the sund that the tenants of space, are in rapid motion; but the sund that imagination can possibly conceive of that the previous directions and the tenants of space, are in rapid motion; but the sund that imagination can possibly conceive of that the first. Two bodies might travel millions of ages what imagination can possibly conceive of that the sund in the ideal first travel millions of ages what imagination can possibly conceive of that the first. Two bodies might travel millions of ages what imagination can possibly conceive of that the first. Two bodies might travel millions of ages what imagination can possibly what imagination can pos an hour, carrying with him a system of stupendourings, and seven moons larger than the earth's sat rings, and seven moons larger than the earth's sat-ellite. Jupiter, whose vast circumference would comprize within it a thousand such globes as the one we inhabit, moves at the rate of 29,000 miles in an hour. This earth is urged forward at the rate of 68,000 miles in an hour; and Morcury still faster, being 107,000 miles in the same time; but even these motions are slow when compared with that of the comet of 1680, which went half round the sun in ten hours and a half, and its tail (at least an hun-dred millions of miles in length) turning round in dred millions of miles in length) turning round in the same time, keeping nearly in the direction opposite to the sun; the velocity of this comet, at this part of its orbit (its perihelion), was 880,000 miles in an hour; and so closely did it approach the sun, that supposing the centrifugal or projectile force to have been annihilated at this point of its course, it would have fallen into the sun in less than three in the sphere of the fixed stars there is reason to believe that bodies are in motion, whose valocities are proportionably greater than any in the planetary system. One of the double stars com-pletes its revolution in fifty-seven years; in estimaing the orbit described by a lesser sun about a grealer. it will not be necessary to suppose (though) ably it is the case) that the two budies are as remote from each other as the nearest fixed star is from our sun, namely, twenty billions of miles: were it even admitted that the line of separation between them was only a twentieth part of this distance, the revolving star would then move at the rate of 12,000,000 miles in an hour. This motion, observed among from each other as the nearest fixed star is from our many of the fixed stars, confirms the belief that o sun, with its bright retinue of comets, planets, and satellites, is moving forwards through space with a

King William and Queen Adelaide.—The King and Queen have been to Drury Lane; and the preand Queen have been to Drury Lane; and the presence of their Majesties seems—to judge by the newspaper criticisms—to have conferred new brilliancy on the School for Scandal. But the event of the evening was one with which Sheridan's humor or wit had no concern. The King took coffee! But that too sinks into maignificance compared with the fact to be noticed in history. with the fact to be noticed in history-the Queen carefully put cream and sugar into it—yea, even into his Majest,'s coffee did she careful y put cream and sugar. Whereupon the most wise public did raise themselves on their hind legs, did w fore ones, and bray most lustily; loud were the cheers, and great was the occasion. "In the sours cheers, and great was the occasion. "In the sourse of the evening, refreshments having been introduced to the Royal party, the Queen very carefully put cream and sugar into his Majesty's coffee, which she then handed to him. This unaffected but affectionate attention of Her Majesty was noticed while least expected by her, and drew down from the whole house a hearty manifestation of the sentiments which it excited." There is certainly something grand in the spectacle of Majesty taking coffee before his people, and more imposing still is Majesty when wielding the sugar tongs, and elsvating the cream jug in the face of the world: swonder that the aw-struck multitude cried aloud. Shenstone said of the rat that nibbled away his "Geography," "Geography,"

Wes to him a dish of tea, Ans a kingdom brea and butter,"

Doubtless the sepient public had until this time

evger and milk yourself." No; carefully, affectionately and unaffectedly, in the front of her box, did she pleasantly perform her matronly duties, as if she had been scated in her own parlor, and then blushed to find them fame. At Naples, the sovereign eats macaroni in his box at the theatre; he takes it in his fingers from the plate before him, and like the commonest lazzarone, lets it down gradually, curling and winding, into the stomach. The longer the piece the more popular the monarch: the pit watches every morsel; and when, as in the case of the late king, he has the art of putting whole yards down as it pends from his finger and thumb upon his gaping mouth, there are no bounds to the people's love and gratitude—San Carlos rings with acclamation. What is a constitution—what reform—what liberty—compared to the pride of having a king whe can swallow whole yards of macaroni at a broath, just as the commonest porter would do?—[Lendon Spectator.]

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In our paper yesterday we noticed the anomaly in ship building, the British barque Hecla, so celebrated as the flag ship of Capt. Parry, in his voyages of discovery. We were mistaken in the fact that she was amployed by government. She was originally intended as a bomb, and selected on account of her great strength for the service in which she was so laudably engaged. We yesterday paid a visit to this extraordinary vessel, and recommend to our nautical friends not to let the opportunity pass of giving her a critical inspection, her officers being gentlemen who will kindly communicate any information which the curious may require. Her burthen is 402 tons, and she differs in most respects from all other vessels we have seen. Among her peculiaries, are her decks, three in number, over each of which are confined two tiers of cork, and covered with planks running in an angular direction, making them in thickness nine inches. Her sides, below the wales, being thirteen feet through. She is copper bottomed, and in her hull are no less than thirteen tons of copper bolts. She has no windlass, and the aschor is raised with a patent purchase capstan, the drum head of which passes three times round, to the bar rell's once; is light rigged and a fast sailer. The Hecla was sold by the British government last year to a conpany of Aberdeen merchants, and she sailed from Dundee for New York in December last, but having lost her rudder on the Banks of Newfoundland, proceeded to Scilly in Great Britain, for repairs and sailed, thence with a full cargo, of bale goods for this part, where she arrived in 40 days.—
Her master is Capt. Jamson, who has previously made in her one voyage, since her purchase, to St. Petersburg. Capt. Parry, her former intrepid commander, our readers may recollect, is now Governor of Van Dieman's land, in New-South Wales.—
[Gazette.]

POETRY.

[FOR THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.] GOETHE.

GOETHE.

GOETHE.

GOETHE.

GOETHE.

GOETHE.

GOETHE.

GOETHE.

GOETHE.

GOOD THE CONTROL OF THE

Behold, seraphic beauty here! Imaginauon on her bier-Fancy's shroud, by Psycho dressed, The Apotheosis! of rest— 'Tis Goethe! see, around his brow A Laurel Wreath, in perfect blow!
The Graces, Loves. by Pallas led-Support his rainbow currained head, And fairy Pall, of varied dye The Web of Immortality!
Bright Spirits! call the sacred Nine, And chant with them, his knell divine!

Ah! why are Charubs, seen to weep
O'er that pure bosom's transient sleep?
Approach! thou Son of Faderlands! Impress thy last kiss on the hand That led thee thro' her mental bow'rs. And strewed the heart's Parterre, with flow'rs!
The whisp'rings, of whose balmy breath
Are words upon the lip of death!
Enchanting Goethe! like thy Lyre, Of Chord Zollan, Angel, Fire! The Nightingale yet since to thee—
With notes of earthly ministrelay!
"From out the misty Valley's' home—
And Then, will ensure still? "I come?"
New-Tork, May 18th, 1863.

	DAYS.	-
7442474444	Highest.	herm
34488888841888	Lowest.	meter
8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Highest.	Barometer
25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	Lowest.	neter
8 W.	WINDS.	
Clear morning—clear afternoon. Clear morning—cloudy at noon, and after. Clear morning at F. M. Cloudy —rain at F. M. Rain early—clear atternoon, with frosh breeze. Clear day—cloudy at night. Clear morning—cloudy atternoon and night. Rainy morning—cloudy noon—clear at night. Clear.	WEATHER.	

MARRIAGES.

MARRIED—On 15th inst. at St. Marks Church, by the Rev. Dr. Creighton, the Rev. John Marshall Guion, to Elizabeth Ives, only daughter of John R. Wheaton, Esq. On the 14th inst, by the Nev. Mr. Mason, Mr. John Simonson, o Miss Mary smith, both of this city. In the ship Kentucky, from New-Orleans:—Mr. A. Hagarman, Maj. Dade, iady and servant, W. H. Rogers, Mesers, Paffs, Thompson, and Dunham.

In the brig Clarice, from Montevideo—T. Clough, of New York; G. M. Eldridgs, of Philadelphia; and Mr. and Mrs. Hamiyn and two children.

In the schooner Andrew Jackson, from Charlesten—Mr. T. Mann.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Hawley, the Hon, Georgi-Poindexter, United States' Senator from Mississippi, to Mismar Hesses, daughter of Samuel Howes, Esq. of Boston.

At Onondaga Hill, by the Rev. Mr. Beardsley, Mr. William Kasson, of this village, to Miss Emelme L. Marsh, daughter of Elisha Marsh, E-q. of the former place.

On Thursday evening, May 16th, by the Rev. Dr. Levins and atterward by the Right Res. Bigh-p Onderlonk, John T. Dunour, Esq. of Covik, Ireland, to Elizabeth, second saughte of the late William Handy, M.D.

DEATHS.

DIED—On Saturday morning, May 19th, Mrs. Catharine Owen, in the 73d year of her age.

At Philadelphia, on the 18th May, Mrs. Ann D'Wolf Tyng. Alfo of the R. v. Stephen H Tyng, Rector of St. Paul's Church, and daughter of the Right Rev. Bishop Griewold, of Massa chusetts. aged 27 years an 7 months.

At Syncuse, on the 13th May, Jane, consort of Davenport Morey, ages 36 years.

Morey, agos 36 years.

The City Inspector reports the death of 94 persons during the week ending on Saturday, 9th inst, viz:—32 men, 17 women, 37 to vs. and 18 girls—Of whom 25 were of or under the agree of varr, 8 between 12 and 2, 7 between 2 and 3, 2 between 3 and 10, 8 betw en 10 and 20, 10 between 20 and 30, 12 between 30 and 40 f between 40 and 50, 8 between 30 and 60, 4 between 60 and 70, and 5 between 70 and 80—Discusses:—Apuplexy 8. asthma 1. cancer 2, casualty 1, consumption 25, convulsions 12, dropsy in the head 2, drowned 5, dyspensa 1, tever, scarlet 3, hives or cr. up 8, inflammation of the bowels 1, inflammation of the b at 2, inflammation of the liver 4, measles 1, mortification 2, old age 2, palsy 1, princumony 5, pneumonia typhodes 1, scirrhus of the liver 1, small pox 2, sore throat 1, stillborn 7, teething 1, unknown 1, who ping cough 1.

ABRAHAM D. STEPHENS. City Inspector.

ABRAHAM D. STEPHENS. City Inspector.

PASSENG RS:

Per packet ship Hudson, for London, sailed 16th—Mr. Owen and lady, of England; Mr. Brent and daughter of Brook Jyn; Mas Moore, Miss Robmson, and Mr. Courtenay, of London; Mr. Ashburne and on, of Stockbridge; Mr. Rogers, Mr. Stanith, and Mr. Holliwel, of Canala.

Per Uxor, from New-Orieans—W. Simmons, H. E. Parsons, J. McCl. aker.

Per ship Hibernia, sailed 16th for Liverpool—Mr. S. G. Gondich and lady, and George O. Hovey, of Boston; Mr. George Racester. of London; Messre. James Reyburn, and E. C. Felick, of Baltmore, Andrew Stayley, and Mr. Oldfield, "Philadelphia Limes, and Virgil, Stephens, Lyng, of Brazil.

In ship Thomas Pickason, from Liverpool—R. Johnson, W. Toby, and 180 in the steerage In bring Amarica, from Aguadilla, P. R.—Mrs Abrams and son of Philadelphia.

Per packet ship Manchester, sailed yesterday for Havre—Mr. De Starger, lady, and four children of Switzerland; Mr. Sailense and child, and Mr. C. E. Bolton, from New York is mile parallely and Electron of Switzerland; Mr. Sailense and child, and Mr. C. E. Bolton, from New York is mile parallely and the channel in Albary and 180 in the steerage In bring Amarica, from Aguadilla, P. R.—Mrs Abrams and son of Philadelphia.

Per packet ship Manchester, sailed yesterday for Havre—Mr. De Starger, lady, and four children of Switzerland; Mr. Sailense and child, and Mr. C. E. Bolton, from New York is parallely in the steerage In the industry of the subscriber is desirous of exame Ettiense and child, and Mr. C. E. Bolton, from New York; A Manchester sailed yesterday for Havre—Mr. De Starger, lady, and four children of Switzerland; Mr. Sailense and child, and Mr. C. E. Bolton, from New York; Mr. Sailense and child, and Mr. C. E. Bolton, from New York; Mr. Sailense and child, and Mr. C. E. Bolton, from New York; Mr. Sailense and child, and Mr. C. E. Bolton, from New York; Mr. Sailense and child, and Mr. C. E. Bolton, from New York; Mr. Sailense Advance Etties and Children of Switzerland; Mr. Sailense Advance

of Bultimore, Bearar of Deep tches, Franchon Roquer of Spain,
Mossar, Joseban and Simon Wagner, of Economy. Fenn.
Per Neptune, from Havans—F. P. Chevertan, P. H. Chaiard,
A.A. Fristo and lady. A. H. Lerne, M. Abyreivo, M. Einbel, E.
King, H. Mors, M. Keira, A. D. Maire, H. Sross and lady,
Mrs. L. Morril, children and soveants, E. G. Gayer, E. J.
Warren, Mrs. Z. Cook and servant. G. E. Cook.

The NEW-YORK AMERICAN, TRI-WEEKLY.

The NEW-YORK AMERICAN is now published THREE TIMES A WEEK, in addition to the Daily and Sentimerity, as usual. This arrangement is made to accommodate a large class of business mer in the conintry, who are desirous of secting the advertisements of the day, yet are unwilling a encount ter the expense of substription and possage of a daily paper By this arrangement, k will easily be perceived, when wished may be gratified, at one half the expense of a daily paper, as most of the advertisements, both of the Daily and Sentimeristy papers, will appear in the Tri-Weekly American; and the reading matter as published in the Daily paper. It will be issued on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Maturdays, at FIVE dollars per annun in advance,—to subscribers out of the city of New-York, and forwarded, according so their order, and nor any length of time.

All letters relating to the TRI-WEEKLY AMERICAN may be addressed to the Publisher and part Proprietor.

D. K. MINOR, No. 35 Well-st. N.T.

be addressed to the Publishes and part Proprietor.

D. K. MINOR, No. S. Wallet, R.T.

AMERICAN RAIL-ROAD JOURNAL.

The subscriber is now publishing a weekly paper, called the AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL. A principal object in offering the proposed work to the Public is to diffuse a more general knowledge of this important mode of internal communication, which, at this time, appears to engage the attention of aiment every section of our country.

THE AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL is printed on a sheet of the largest size, (mannouth) and put up in a coavenient form for binding, each number containing sixtess large occasion pages of three columns each. The selections, upon the subject of railroads and other works of insternal improvement, will be from the best authors, both of Europe and America, and will be from the best authors, both of Europe and America, and will be devoted to the subject of internal improvements—giving a history of the first introduction of railroads hits England and their improvements to the present day, it will also notice the meetings, in different sections of the tountry, upon the subject of railroads hits England and their improvements to the present day. It will also notice the meetings, in different sections of the tountry, upon the subject of railroads hits England and their improvements to the present day. It will also notice the meetings, in different sections of the tountry, upon the subject of the NEW-YORK ADIERICAN, as prepared for that caper, omitting all political subjects, except such as are of general concern.

The terms of the American Bailroad Journal are THREE tollars per annum, payable in advance; and will not be went without. Any person who will obtain eight subscriburs and remit the amount, shall have a copy gratis: and to compenies elem subscribers, who associate and cemit twenty-fore follars, it will be east for 21,59 each per annum. The Journal will be ent for 32,59 each per annum. The Journal will be ent for any length of time desired, if paid in suvance. It will be publi

To G. LANSING, Engraver, has removed to 567 Pearlinest, near Breadway. ml4 Steed& Jours.

TO RALKOAB CONTRACTORS.

THE Ishae devison of the Rhaca and Owege Railroad from Ishaca, at the head of the Cayuga Lake, to Owe o, on the Susquedannah River) is some usuler contract, and large frees of men and teams are at work upon the saveral sections taxes.

Freed of men and trained are as work and the freed.

PROPOSALS FOR GRADING the Middle and Owego divisions of this Railroad, (amounting to about 26 miles) will refreceived at the office of the Company, at Ithaca, Tompkins Co. N. Y. until the 16th day of July next.

The Maps and Profiles of this part of the road may be seen at the office of the Engineer in Chief on and after the 2th day of The ground will be divided into sections of suitable length, and prepared for the examination of Contracters by the 16th day of July next.

JOHN RANDEL, Jr. JOHN RANDEL, Jr. Engineer in Chi f.

Engineer Department of the Ithaca and Owego Rudroad, April 22 1832

TOWNSEND & DURFEE, Rope sujectivers, having machinery for making ropes to any required length (without spiles), offer to supply full length Ropes for the initial places on Rail-rada artice shorters notice, and deliver them in the City of New-York, if requisted. As to the quality of the Rope, the public are referred to J. B. Jervis, Eng. M. & I. R. Co., Albany; or James Archibald, Engl.ear Hudson & Delaware Canal & R. H. Co., Carbondale, Luzerne County Poonsylvania. Palmyra. Wayne County, New-York, 1st mo. 22d, 1632.

Palmyra. Wayne County, New-York,
1st mo. 22d, 1832.

PATENT, RAIL-ROAD, SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES.

THE TROY IRON & NAIL PACTORY
cesp constantly for sale a very extensive assortment of Wrou, ht
spikes & Nails, from 3 to 10 inches, manufactured by the subscriber's Fatent Machinery which after five years successful
opera ion and new almost universal use in the Unite States (as
well as England, where the subscriber obtained a Fatent,) are
found asperior to any ever offered in market.

RAIL ROAD COMPANIES MAY BE SUPPLIED WITH
PIKE'S having countersisk heads subable to the holes in the
ron rails, to any amount and on short notice. Almost all the
Rail roads now in progress in the United States are fastened
ith Spikes made at the above named factory—for which purousthey are found invaluable, as their adhesion is more than
ouble any common spikes made by the hammer.

Thall orders directed to the Agent, Troy, N. Y., will be
sincusally attended to.

Troy, N. Y., July, 1831.

Shikes are kept for sale, at factory prices, by I. & J.
Town-end, Albany, and the principal iron Morchanis in Albany
and Troy; J. I. Bruwer, 222 Water street, New-York; A. M.
Jones, Philadelphia; T. Janviers, Baltimore; Degrand &
smith, Boston.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATER FROM EUROPE.-By the Josephine, in thirty days from Belfast,-(Capt. Britton has the nack of making short rune)-we have London dates in the lrish papers to the 21st ult. They disprove the re-port of Capt. Fish, from Bremen, as to the rejection of the Reform Bill. It had passed by a majority of n fue to a second reading.

The Belgian question also may be deemed settled -the Austrian and Prussian plenipotentiaries having ratified the 24 articles, without waiting (though much arged by Count Orloff to do so) the instructions from Russia to her Ambassador to do the same that ratification, it was not doubted, would soon

The CHOLERA continues its ravages among all classes in Paris, though upon the whole it was some hat mitigated. The average daily deaths from 1st to 14th April, were 550.

what mitigated. The average daily deaths from 1st to 14th April, were 550.

The debate on the motion for the second reading of the Reform Bill was closed by Earl Grey. At the close of his speech he made these observations:—

"With respect to the probability of the consequences of that rejection, he would say, that every Minister of the Crown was bound to use all the constitutional means placed in his power for the preservation of the public tranquility; but the danger of disturbance itself was not so great as that of an alienation of the feelings of the people from that house, and a withdrawal of the confidence which they had been taught to repose in the Legislature.—It was for this reason that he now implored their Lordships to pass that bill, which, he hoped and trusted, would pass, and which he believed must pass, whoever might become Minister of the Crown. Having already trespassed too much on your Lordships attention, he wend merely take leave to say one word on a question which had been often discussed out of doors, and in which he was in some degree personally concerned. He alluded to the probable creation of Poers. All the best constitutional writers had admitted that although the creation of a large number of Peers, for a particular object, was a measure which should rarely be resorted to, yet that in some cases, such as to avoid a collision between the two houses, it might be absolutely necessary. It was true that he (Lord Grey) was for many reasons, exceedingly averse to such a course, but he believed it would be found, that, in case of necessity. reasons, exceedingly averse to such a course, but he believed it would be found, that, in case of necessity, such as he had stated, a creation of Peers would be perfectly justifiable, and in accordance with the best and most acknowledged principles of the Constitution. Having said this much, he would remind those who charged him with upholding revolutionary dectrines, that he was merely laboring to carry into offect that system which Mr. Pitt had maintained to be the just and honest one, during the period that he appeared as the champion of the people, and he should add no more than a last and earnest entresty, that they would allow the bill to go to a second reading that day, so that the country might have some prospect of the passing of such a bill as would prove ultimately satisfactory to all classes of the people."

At twenty five minutes to seven o'clock their lordships divided, when the numbers were as follows:—

	when the numbers w	ere as follows :
Non Con	tents, Present	126
Do.	Proxies	49
		175
Contents	, Present	128
Do.	Proxice	56
ar bayes pure es		184
Majority	for the second readi	ng —9
The hill we	honored a second	time and on the

Majority for the second reading —9
The bill was then read's second time, and, on the motion of Earl Grey, it was ordered to be committed on the first day after the recess.

The house then adjourned at a quarter past seven o'clock on Saturday morning.

Of the Peers who, in October, voted against the bill, the following voted on Saturday in its favor:—Lerds Coventry, Bradford, Tankerville, Harrowby, Gage, De Roos, Northwick, Ravensworth, Melros, (Haddington,) Wharneliffe, Calthorpe; Bishops Bath and Wells, Litchfield, Lincoln, Llandaff.

The following Peers who did not vote on the last occasion, voted on the present with Ministers:—Archbishop York; Bishops London, St. David's, Worcester; Lords Middleton, Gambier, Stanhope, O'Neill, Somers, Stradbroke, Moray, Crowe.

The following Peers whe voted against the former bill, were absent on Friday:—Bishop Peterborogh; Lerds Bath, St. Germain's, Skelmersdele, Glasgow, Wemyas, Dudiey, Rubblesdale, Stamford.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT:

		C	orrected j	from the " New York Sh	ipping a	nd Com	mercial List."	Control of the control
	Pot, first sort100 lbs	4 45	a 4 50	Rye Flourbri	8 974	a 4 00	PROVISIONS-	
i	Pearldo BEESWAX-		a 4 70	Do. hhd	-	a 14 00	Beef, Mese per bri Do. Prime de Do. Cargo de	\$ 25 a 6 00
1	Whitelb	44	a 45 a 20	I were the state of the state o	1 00	a 8 00 a 2 50		
F	BOTTLES—	0.00		Do. muscateldo	2 78	Z 8 00_	Do. Philadelphia de	704
200	Bristol, Portergross Newcastle Winesdo	7 50.	a 9 00 a 8 50	Do. bunchdo Do. Smyrnalb	8 00	a 8 25	Hog's Lardper H Pork, Messdo	13 00 0 13 75
1	Navylb	8	a -	Currents, Zante do Almonds, soft shell do	11	a 111	Do. Carro de	10 50 4 10 75
	Crackersdo		a 51	Do. shelleddo Figs, Smyrnado	7 4	a 16	Cheese, Americanlb Hume, Virginiado Do. Northerndo	10 4 11
	BRISTLES— Russia, first sortlb	60	a 70	Filbertede Prunes Bordeauxdo	14	5 18	Do. Northerndo	9 4 10
	Do. commondo Americando	20 15	a 40 a 50	Tamarindsdo	4	a š	Foreignde	1 4 4
1	CANDLES— Mould, tailowlb	121		Wheat, North riv. bghl Do. Genesee do	1 06	1 124	RICE100 lb	3 00 a 3 50
	Dippeddo	30		Do. Virginia do Do. N. Carolina do	1 06 6	2 1 121 2 1 06	Turk's Island, per bush	45 a 46
1	CLOVERSEED lb	-	a -	Rye, Northerndo	80 (a 82	St. Ubes	
	Liverpool chaldron	-	a 10 00	Rye, Northerndo Corn, Yellow, North.do Do. White, L. I.&N.J	60	a 62}	Liebondo	40 a -
	Sidney & Bridgeport. do	8 10	a -	Do. Southerndo Barley, North riverdo	- 1	a 56	Liverpool ground do Do. blown do	* CARDENS * S163
	Albiondo Virginiado Anthraciteton	7 00	a 8 00	Oats, South & North.do Peas, white dry 7 behls	6 00 6	2 7 00	Do. sack do.persack SALTPETRE	2 00 a 2 24
1	COCOA-		a 11 00	Do. black eyeddo Beansdo	- 0	3 .82 2 9 00	Refined per la Crude E. I	7 0 9
۱	Caractasdo	12	a 14 6	Russiaton	STHERE S	230 00	SHEETINGS— Russia, white piece	Pile 2015 Over 5 (ESS)
1	W. I. commondo Parado	4		Manillado	210 00 6		SOAP—	9 25 a 9 50
	COFFEE— Cuba	111		American dew-rot do	130 00 0	150 00	New-York, Brown lb	5 4 6
	Brazildo	12	a 18 a 14	HIDES.		102	Castilede	11 a 13 9 a 8
	Porto Ricodo	12	a 13	La Piata & R. Grande. lb Brazil	11 6	121	SPICES— Cassia, in mats lb	
	St. Domingodo	12	a 13	Do. wet milteddo Oronocodo	- 6	1 64	Ciovesdo Ginger, racedo Do. grounddo	52 a 54.
	Jamaicado	12		W. India & Southern.do S. A. Horsepiece	1 45 6	1 12± 2 1 55	Nutmegado	1 35 a 1 45
	Sheathinglb	22 18	a 23 a 181	First sort, 1831lb	19} 6	100	Pepperdo Pimento, Jamdo	141 a -
	Pigdo Olddo Boltdo	171		Second sort, dedo	10° 6		SPIRITS— Brandy, Ot. D.&Ce.gal	Control of the second of the s
	CORDAGE— Foreignlb	10		Bengallb Manillado	75 6	1 65	Do. Rochellede Do. Bordeauxdo	1 45 6 1 46
1	Am. Patentcwt	11		Caraccasdo Guatenialado	1 124 6		Rum, Jam. 4th proof. do Do. St. Croix, 3d do. do	1 00 a 1 15
۱	Velvetgroun Common'do	40		IRON— Pig, Engl. & Scotchton	A PROPERTY	-50	Do. Wind Int. 3d do.do	85 a 87
1	Phialdo		a 10	Do. Americando	30 00 6	47 50	Do. NOrl'ns, lat do. do Do. N. Eng. lat do . do	45 a 50 33 a 34
1	New Orleanslb	101		Bar, dedo Do. Russia, P. S. I. do	100 00 0	2 85 00 1 100 50	Gin:Holl'd, MederSwan Do. Hour Glass.do	1 16 4 -
	Uptanddo Alabamado	.9	a 11 a 11 3	Do. new Sable do Swedesdo English ass'ddo	85 00 6	87 50	Do. Scheidamdo Do. Countrydo	26 a 49
1	COTTON BAGGING		a -	Sheet, Englishcwt	6 75 6	2 75 00 2 8 00	Whiskey, Ryedo	26 a 27
1	Hompdo		a 21 a 16	Sheet, Englishcwt Peru I.Co. flat & sqten Rounddo Hoop, Americancwt	110 00 6 120 00 a	150 00	German, Has per lh	101 a 191
	Do. Americando DIAPERS Russia, broadpiece	19	a 20	Do. English	6 601	6 75	Trieste, in noxes, do	11 a 14
	DUCK-	St. 10	a -	Piglb	100	C 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	SUGARS-	90.6
	Russia, U. Xbolt Do. Bruisguins .do	18 50	a 19 00 a 19 00	Sheetdo	61 0		British Islanddo St. Croixdu	8 a 10
	Do. Zotoff & Konep'ff Do. 3d quality do.	17 50 15 50	a 18 00 a 16 00	Olddo	- 4	5	New Orleans de Havana, White de	4 a 7
	Do. inferiordo	10 00	a 15 00 a 11 00	Sole, Oak tannedlb Do. Hemlockdo	23 6		Do. Browndo Do. Muscovado.do	7 a 84
				De. damageddo Upper, dressedside	175 6	19	Porto Ricodo Brazil, Whitedo	7 a 9
	Ravensdo Amer. Joy's, all flax, No. 1 a Sdo Do. Phenix Mills, Pa-	16 50	a 12 00	Do. undresseddo LUMBER—		2 50	Do. Brown do Manilla, Brown do	6 a 7
	Do. Phenix Mills, Pa- terson, flax, No. 1ad.	16 00	a 10 00	Boards, N. RM ft. Do. East'n Pine.do	16 00	15 90	Lumpdo	. 12 a 19
	De. cotton, Paterson, No.1 a 10yd		a 39	Do. Albany de . pce Plank, Georgia do. M ft	16 0		SUMAC-	
	DYE WOODS—	15.55	a 30 00	Staves, W. O. pipedo	54 00 a	56 00 40 00	Sicilyper ton Triestedo	40 00 a -
	Braziletodo Camwooddo	75 00	a 30 00 a 22 00	Do. do brldo	29 00 0	32 00	Americando	
-	Do. Tampico do	20,00	a 21 00	Heading W. Odo	52 00 a	54 00	Imperiatde Gunpowderdo Hysondo	1 00 a 1 26
	Do. Mainedo Logwood, Camp hy do	25 00	a 25 00	Scantling, Pinedo	15 00 0	16 00	Young Hysondo	70 a 1 06
	Do. St. Dom. do Do. Jamaica. do	21 00 17 00	a 20 00	Do. Oakdo Timber, Oaksq. ft Do. Yellow Pine.do	20 00 a	25 00	Hyson Skindo Souchongdo	45 a 80
	Nicaragua, Bonaire, do Do. Coro,do Do. Hachedo	65 00	a -	Do. Yellow Pine.do Shingles, Cypress. M it Do. Pinebundle	25 a	4 00	TOBACCO-	25 4 , 28
	FEATHERS-			MAHOGANY-	2 60 4	8 00	Richmond & Petersb.do North Carolinado	3 4 6
	Live, Foreignlb Do. Americando	14 35	a 20 a 40	St. Domingofoot Hondurasdo	6 6		Kentuckydo Cubado	8 4 3
	FISH— Dry Codcwt		a 3 00	MOLASSES— Martinique & Guad.gall	100	2 27	St. Domingodo Manufactured, No. 1.do	D & 16
	Scaledo	-	a 2 00	English Islands:do Havana & Matanzas.do	26 6	30	Do. No. 3. do	7 a 8
1	Pickled Codbrl Do. Salmondo	12 00	a 13 00	Trinidad de Cubado	25 6	28	Ladiea' Twist do	14 0 16
1	Smoked decwt Mackerel No. 1bri	5 50	a 6 624	New Orleansdo	80 6		WHALEBONE	4 30
1	Do. No. 3 do	2 75	a 4 124 a 2 87	Cut, 4d to 40dlb Cut, 3ddo	7	8 8	Slabde	13j a 14
	Shad, Conn. Messdo Herringsdo Do. Smokedbox	2 60	a 2 75	Wreughtdo	91 0	7 .	Madhira may coll	1 101 - 9 50
,	Do. Smokedbox	60	a 1 00	Tarbrl	1 371	n 1 44	Canary, Cogswell's de	96 a 1 374
	Russialb		a -	Pitchdo Rosindo		a 1 621 a 1 621	Do. Cargodo	60 a 75
	American	5 37L	a 5 30.	Turpentine Wilm. soft.	2 50 6	2 -	Sherry do Canary Cogswell's de Teneride L. P. do Do. Cargo do Malaga, dry de Do. sweet do Claret per cash	16 00 0 25 00
1	Troydo		a 5 50 a 5 871	Do. NorthCo. do. do Spirits Turpentine. gall OILS—	35	371	Do. in bottles, per dos	16 00 a 36 00 2 50 a 7 06
	Western Canaldo Ohio, via dodo	-	a - a	Flerence 30 flasksbox French 12 bottlesbskt			Do. in bottles per do: Portper gal Lisbonde	70 a 1 50
į	Philadelphiado Baltimore Howard st.do	5 75	a 6 90 a 6 12	Olivegallon	95	4 25	Cataloniade	40 4 40
	Do. Country do	6 37	a 5 50	Do. Dutchdo	57	a 90	Merino, Am. flence!	40 a 65
ĺ	Alexandria & George-	5 374	a 5 62	Whaledo	25	a 27 a 45	Do. pulledde	40 a 45
	Petersburgdo	5 25	a 5 50	Do. Winterde	871	a wo	Lambs, 1st qualityde	46 0 -
	towndo frederickaburgdo frederickaburgdo Petersburgdo Seratched and finelo Fine middlingsdo	å 00°	a 5412	Do. Bank & Shore, do	16 00	4 -	Do. 2d qualityle Do. 3d qualityde	
ı		12.0	100	MG 1 SECTION				